Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 25.—NO. 7987. PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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LARGE VARIETY OF
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Imported Fruits,
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a well selected stock of
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CAKES of All Kinds Made to Order
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OFFICE AND YARD:
UNION,
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Specialty: Only the best
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Champagne, Cognac L'or, Extra Dry Vin, 1
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Sale to the Trade by
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Havana (covered) cigar,
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Near Third, San Francisco.
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H. HUGHES, Proprietor.
Ferry, take Omnibus direct to
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Wholesale & Retail Dealers in All Varieties of
Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery,
Parlor Furniture a Specialty.
Ash Bedroom Sets from $20 upward. Everything in our store
marked way down. Call and examine before purchasing.
COR. FIRST & YAMHILL STS., PORTLAND, OR.

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Retailing at Jobbing Prices
—AN OVER STOCK OF—
FANCY GOODS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LANTERNS,
LAMPS, MINER'S TEA SETS, ETC.,
Direct from the Manufacturers.
Will be offered from this time & during the Holidays.
RESTAURANT and HOTEL MEN will find in our stock the celebrated
CROCKER CHINA HOTEL GOODS, for which we have the sole agency.
PACIFIC GLASS & LAMP COMPANY,
118 and 115 Front st., between Stark and Washington streets.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PORTLAND, CITY AND VICINITY, GREETING:
The past has been a very exciting week at Zinn Clothing Parlors. This new enterprise has leaped at once into public favor, because it deserved success. In giving the public an opportunity to purchase Custom-made Clothing at one-half its real value, we have conferred a benefit on the entire community.
The bargains we announce are actual bargains, for they represent about one-half the real value of the goods.
Suits are really the rich man's dress and the poor man's price. Come, see, examine, investigate. Seeing is believing, and a trial will convince you.
ALTERATIONS TO INSURE A GOOD FIT FREE OF CHARGE AT THE
First St., adjoining Gilman House, between Morrison and Alder Sts.
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T. J. COLBERT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Mats & Caps
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MOULDINGS and FRAMES,
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New Xmas
Cards,
Plush Goods,
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Brackets,
Toilet Cases,
Easel Mirrors,
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USEFUL
Household Presents
SCROLL SAWS, PATTERNS, BEADS, Etc.
CUTLERY Rogers' & Westmoreland's Pocket Knives, Carvers, Scissors, Etc.
SKATES ROLLER AND ICE, at Greatly Reduced Prices.
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Wine Growers, Distillers, Shippers,
London, Dublin, Edinburgh.
Champagne, Dagnac L'or, Extra Dry Vin, 1 quality)
Castle F. Cognac, France.
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Castle I. Spanish Port and Sherry)
Cast e Quinine, of Sarsaparilla)
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Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
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LATE NOVELTIES IN SUITINGS. J. POLIVKA & CO., Merchant Tailors, 33 Washington st., bet. First and Second.
SHANNON & CO., Victoria, B. C., Real Estate, Coal, Iron, Lime, Timber Lands etc., in British Columbia & Puget Sound. W. T

NOTICE.
TO THE TRADE.
We have recently added to our business a complete stock of
SADDLERY
Which we are prepared to sell at lowest prices.
Catalogues and discounts on application.
WHITTIER, FULLER & Co.
38, 40, 42, 44 North Front St., Portland.

TRIUMPH FOR MISFIT
Overcoats.
Excellent ones at $10, worth.....$20
Fine ones at..... 12, made for..... 25
Still better ones at..... 15
Custom-made for..... 30
Silk-lined for..... 20
Made to bring..... 45
Satin-lined for..... 25
Made to bring..... 50
MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS
Suits.
Good Business Suits at $12, worth..$22
Still better suits at..... 15, worth.. 30
Dress Suits..... 18, worth.. 35
Fine Suits made at..... 25 and.. 30
Pants.
$3 for Pants.....worth $ 6
4 for Pants.....worth 8
5 for Pants.....worth 10
6 for Pants.....worth 12
8 for Pants.....worth 16

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MOST PERFECT MADE
Tested with special regard to health.
Ammonia, Lime or Alum.
CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

FROZEN
Itching, Burning, Cracked and Bleeding Skin Cured by Cuticura.
To the thin, red, watery blood and chilly blasts of winter succeeds a rich, pure flow of blood, glowing health and Brilliant Skin. Scalp Diseases, that thin, CUTICURA REMEDIES, the great SKIN CURE, in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, the great SKIN PURIFIER, and mild doses of CUTICURA, the great SKIN CURE, instantly allays itching, removes crusts and scales, and permits rest and sleep. This repeated daily, with a single dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Itching, Scaly, Red, Pimply, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humor of the Skin and Scalp, with loss of Hair, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.
ECZEMA CURED.
About two years since I was badly afflicted with a form of eczema, for which ordinary medical treatment gratefully failed to cure me. I at last used your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured, and have faithfully used them ever since, with the same result.
GEO. S. DICKENSON
Nat. Home for D. V. S., Hampton Va.
SALT RHEUM CURED.
I was troubled with Salt Rheum for a number of years so that the skin on my hands came off one or two inches from the ends of my fingers. I tried remedies and doctor's prescriptions to no purpose until I commenced taking CUTICURA REMEDIES, and now I am entirely cured. T. PARKER.
30 Northampton St., Boston, Mass.
ITCHING, SCALY, PIMPLY.
For the last year I have had a specific which I can safely say cured Eczema or any Scaly Humor which I have applied a great many medicines for treatment with success, and which was a speedy and entirely cured by CUTICURA. MRS. ISAAC PARKER, Ravenna, O.
CUTICURA REMEDIES
are sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. SOAP, 25 cts. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."
PIMPLES Blackheads Skin Blemishes and Baby Humors, the CUTICURA SOAP.
"SHARP AND SHOOTING PAINS, that seem to cut through you like a knife," are instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only pain killing plaster. 25c.

DR. HENRY FEBRER,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
HAS RETURNED FROM EUROPE.
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GLASS and LAMP CO.
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The Same Human Nature.
Many plain attempts are made to repeat the remarkable success of Benson's Capcine Plaster. The splendid remedy is known, sold and used everywhere, and has proved as no other universally curative power. It has won for it hosts of friends. Imitations have sprung up under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," etc., intended to deceive the careless and unwary. These articles possess none of the virtues of the genuine. Therefore in buying the plaster, be sure to inspect what you get, and remember that the word "Capcine" is in the middle of the plaster itself, and the "Three Sea" trademark is on the face of it. Any druggist will tell you this is the genuine article. Take no other. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Remember the name, Capcine Plaster—and this paragraph from the pen of

WASHINGTON.

A Lively Debate Takes Place in the House.

RANDALL AND HOLMAN SCORED.

The Senate Discusses the Rule Prohibiting the Sale of Liquors in the Capitol—Congressional Notes.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Morrison, (Illinois) offered a concurrent resolution providing for the holiday recess from December 23d to January 5, and over one day under the rules.

Morrison then called up the report of the committee on rules, which was presented yesterday, and he proposed new rules of unusual length. At Morrison's suggestion the reading of the report itself was dispensed with, and a general debate was opened by Morrison, with a short explanation of the proposed revision. There was nothing new, he said, in his proposition. He had met many propositions submitted to the house from time to time, as were believed to be essential to speedy organization of the house, to the proper distribution of its work, and to more conservative and economical legislation. After touching briefly upon one or two of the minor changes proposed, he argued in support of the distribution of the labors of the appropriation committee.

Randall followed Morrison, speaking at length. He said it at the tendency of distributing the work of the committee on appropriations was to increase public expenditures of the government. He instanced the river and harbor bill, which had been increased from an average of seven millions when it was under the control of low tax, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. the appropriations committee, to an average annual expenditure of more than thirteen millions. Randall read from President Arthur's message, stating that a sufficient amount remained unexpended of the appropriations of the year to carry on all necessary works, and yet congress had actually passed a bill for eight millions. O'Neil (Pennsylvania) interrupted Randall here to say that the people had not sustained President Arthur in that particular.

Randall replied that he could point out where the people had defeated candidates who voted for the bill.

O'Neil said such was not the case in Philadelphia. His republican colleagues who had always voted for proper river and harbor appropriation bills had been re-elected to the house.

Randall suggested that he and always voted against the river and harbor bill, and he had been returned.

HAMMOND OF GEORGIA.

Hammond, of Georgia, argued against distributing the appropriation bills, and incidentally declared that the duty often made by the democratic party to revise the tariff has been followed by democratic victory at the polls. "Morrison," he exclaimed, "was chairman of the ways and means committee when Tilden was elected president," and chairman of the ways and means committee when Cleveland was elected president." [Laughter and applause.] The democratic party had just cause to rejoice at the result of the late election. If it was afraid to try the experiment, when the democratic party had been losing for years as the party of reform, as the party of economy.

Posing, he good," suggested a republican member.

"Yes," replied Hammond, "I said 'posing,' and he country has been looking at our postures, and carefully watching us until it has driven you out of power." [Laughter and applause.]

A LITTLE TILT.

Gibson of West Virginia, favored distribution of the appropriation bills, and asserted that history had shown that nearly every scandal of modern times had been found in the belly of an appropriation bill. He did not believe in this pretension of honesty on a gentleman set up. He had yet to discover that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) and the gentleman from Indiana (Holman) had ever objected to an appropriation for their own states.

Randall—The gentleman is mistaken as far as I am concerned.

Gibson—If I am, the gentleman's objections have been so slight and infrequent that they have not made him as prominent as its other actions.

Continuing, Gibson said it remained to be seen that the gentleman from Pennsylvania came in at the last session of congress and pressed through the house under a threat that not to do so would cause an extra session, an appropriation bill to refund about an appropriation for a public building in Pennsylvania or Indiana.

Randall thought the gentleman's memory was defective. He could not remember any addition to the appropriation for public buildings on that sundry civil bill, and his vote in the committee had been consistent with the public acts. As he remembered, there was no appropriation in that bill for a public building in Pennsylvania.

RANDALL AND HOLMAN SCORED.

Gibson contended that the appropriation committee had no business to hold back the appropriation bills and stifle the voice of members of the house. While the country had been demanding a tariff bill, while the industrial interests of the West had been demanding cheap transit, a thing could be done because the appropriation committee had refused to forward to the house and prevent other members from acting. Solitary thing. Why was it that the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Indiana were the only men who could be trusted with appropriation bills? Did their record show that they were more patriotic than other members of the house? When these immense land grants were given to railroads, was it thieving appropriations were made? When was this great committee to protect the interests of the country? These gentlemen said they has objected. Why were not their objections potent? Then, as now, they were voted in order to stop legislation for the appropriation, but they had no power when confronted with railroad steals.

Randall—I never voted a dollar nor an acre of land for any railroad.

Gibson—I did not ask how the gentleman voted. It is well known that while he has had charge of these matters he has cobbed at legislation.

Randall—Not in the least. But I am glad to say that the comments voted almost unanimously as I did.

Gibson—It is not a question of how the gentleman voted or how he did not.

Randall—I might have.

Gibson—It is because the gentleman thrusts himself in here and makes himself a personal feature in this discussion that he is aroused. [Laughter.] He was in favor of the vote for the public purpose—not to help or hurt the gentleman from Pennsylvania. There is not a member of this house but knows that millions of money and thousands of acres of public lands have been given to private corporations to enable them to lay a tax on the traffic of the country, where one dollar has been expended in free navigation. The voice of the railroad is heard not only in the press but in the halls, and every attempt to secure free navigation is attacked. I challenge the appropriation committee to compare their bills with the river and harbor bills, and see which have the most jobs in them.

THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

Gibson then went on to defend the support of the distribution plan, and criticised the appropriations committee and officers in congress, who charged there with the intention to build a navy and erect fortifications for protection of the great cities of the country. He would vote to destroy, as far as possible, the aristocracy and tyrannical power of the appropriations committee.

Randall thought, in view of the remarks of the gentleman from West Virginia as to land grants and subsidies, that it was proper for him to say that since the house had been under Democratic control it has not been an acre of land nor a dollar of subsidy appropriated. As to him thrusting himself forward here, every member ought to know that he had done, for the reverse. He did not deal in personalities in the house, and if anybody attempted to deal with him personally he ought not to do it here.

Mr. Morrison gave notice that he would on tomorrow to close the general debate to-morrow afternoon, and then the house adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of war, with the report of the chief of ordnance, giving tests of iron and steel during the last fiscal year. Also a letter from the same secretary, transmitting, in compliance with a recent resolution of the senate, the report of Capt. Bixby, United States engineer, on seacoast fortifications of Europe.

Edmunds, from the committee on judiciary, reported favorably a bill to relieve Gen. Alexander R. Lawton of Georgia of his political disabilities. He asked for the present consideration of the bill.

Edmunds introduced a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Julia Grant, and another bill granting land to the mining privileges. Edmunds said the bills were precisely like those acted upon in similar cases heretofore. The bills were then read three times and were passed, going to the calendar.

The senate took up Hoar's bill to provide for the presidential succession, and Hoar addressed the senate on it.

At the conclusion of Hoar's remarks the senate took up a bill to increase to $5000 the salary of the United States district judges, but after some debate laid it over till to-morrow.

Frye then called up a bill providing a code of joint rules for the senate and house of representatives, and the senate proceeded with its consideration.

THE RULE AGAINST LIQUORS.

Referring to the rule providing that no intoxicating liquors be sold in the capitol, Fry said a majority of the committee believed that the rule should be left as each house set seately, and the committee had therefore recommended that it be stuck out.

Mr. Ingalls thought that if it were intended to legislate a prohibition the senate, house and president would all be called upon to do so or there. While he (Ingalls) might have his private opinion as to the comforts of the members of the senate, he thought the matter one of legislation rather than of action by the senate in its individual capacity.

Mr. Riddleberger moved to strike out the words "for sale" so that the rule would exclude liquors whether for sale or not. Call this he called for the yeas and nays, but the call was not sustained.

On the committee's proposition to strike out the rule the yeas and nays were demanded and refused: yeas 20, nays 28.

AMENDMENTS.

Brown, in offering an amendment similar to the one that had been offered by Riddleberger, said he (Brown) did not suppose the senate would go beyond the idea incorporated in the prohibition laws of the prohibition states. He thought a senator should not be prohibited from taking a social glass with a friend in the capitol.

Vest said he was opposed to the rule as setting up a system of espionage. Every one knew if a senator wanted liquor in his committee room he would have it, and would sit the severest punishment in his power on any clerk who should inform on him. The whole thing was simply an attempt to meet the financial spirit in the country on this question, to which Vest would not give countenance.

Brown's amendment was lost—yeas 21, nays 28.

An amendment of Morgan's was agreed to, confining the joint rules to so much of the capitol as was in control of the two houses of congress. This excludes from their operation so much of the capitol as is controlled by the supreme court.

A LITTLE TOO STRONG.

Pickrell offered an amendment to the effect that any senator or member of congress violating the rules should be liable to expulsion. It looked very well, he said, for a senator to be assigned rooms for the purpose of inflicting punishment on committees for "committing the crime of visiting the capitol, when it was generally understood that distinguished senators who voted to keep this rule in force kept overcrowding liquors in their committee rooms.

Pickrell's amendment was disagreed to; yeas 20, nays 28.

On motion of Edmunds, the clause providing for dismissal of clerks who should "connive" at the use of liquors was stricken out. In order to make the rule harmonize with the decision of the senate on the Gorman amendment.

The rule was then adopted, by a viva voce vote. On motion of Manderson the rules were laid over until to-morrow, and the senate went into executive session and when the doors were reopened the senate adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

THEY RESPECT THE LABOR VOTE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The speaker has received over 100 applications from members of the house for positions on the labor committee. The great number of applications for net berthing on this committee shows how deeply the politicians and the influences of strength of the labor vote. It is intended that this committee shall be dealt with more care than over before, as it is expected that very important subjects will be brought to its consideration. A bill has been prepared by Representative Weaver, of Iowa, to create a department of labor with a secretary and assistant secretary. The present bureau of labor statistics is to be merged into this as a department.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Bills were introduced in the senate to-day as follows: By Harrison, for the admission of a portion of Dakota as a state. By Vest, to incorporate the Atlantic & Pacific ship railway company. By Davis, Illinois, a bill and provides for convening and to that enterprise. By Harrison, to facilitate election of members of the territorial assembly of Wyoming. By Cockrell, to refund 40 per cent of the Mexican war. It is the Mexican pension bill passed by the house at the last session.

A BILL BY COCKRELL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A bill introduced to-day by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, provides that hereafter in certain cases, and confers the Secretary of the treasury to refund to persons hereto entitled such amounts as shall be shown, to the satisfaction of the commissioner of internal revenue to have been paid for drawback, on or after Sept. 1, 1868, on internal revenue taxes on spirits distilled prior to July 20, 1868, in excess of the tax paid on the quantity actually withdrawn.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A joint resolution introduced by Senator Jackson to-day proposes an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing that the president and vice president shall hereafter be elected for the term of six years and that they shall be ineligible to re-election, and that the vice president shall be ineligible to the office of president after he shall have filled the same in case of vacancy therein.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

WASHINGTON Dec. 15.—The tenth annual convention of the National Guard association of the United States was held this afternoon. There were present delegates from the militia of each State. Eighteen states were represented at the meeting.

President George W. Wingate, of New York called the meeting to order. In his opening address said the objects of the association had been thwarted in the past by objections that it was the intention to deprive the states of their authority over militia, and then, on the other hand, that it was the desire to take money out of the treasury of the general government for purely state organization, without permitting proper supervision of the war department. The greatest obstacle which they had to encounter was apathy among the people, the militia, and in congress, in regard to the entire question was the opposition which existed in the southern states to any legislation which looked to the establishment of colored militia companies. Such opposition was more favorable than bills before congress would receive secretary. Col. Charles E. Bridge, of New York corresponding secretary. Adjutant General Will L. Alexander of Iowa, recording secretary; Gen. Lopaul, of Nebraska, treasurer. The following officers were elected: Gen. George W. Wingate, of New York, president; Adjt.-Gen. Johnston Jones, of North Carolina, first vice president; Adjutant-General A. S. Campbell, of Kansas, second vice president; Col. Charles E. Bridge, of New York, corresponding secretary; Adjutant General Will L. Alexander of Iowa, recording secretary; Gen. Lopaul, of Nebraska, treasurer. The following were elected executive committee: Gen. Ellis A. F. Johnson, Providence, R. I., (middle states, Maj. Andrew D. Hepburn Pa. (eastern states, Col. Charles D. Avery Louisiana; Western states, Col. Jas. M. Price, Peoria, Ill.; Pacific states, Col. Charles D. Emmet, San Francisco, Cal.

An invitation from the president, to call on him to-morrow was received and accepted, and the convention adjourned.

A CALL FOR NEW BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The secretary of the navy has, in pursuance of an act of August 5th, called on all officers of the navy pay corps whose bonds were executed over five years ago to renew their bonds. All eligible officers are affected by this order.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Assistant Post master General Stevenson to-day appointed three fourth class postmasters in California, two in Colorado, five in Nebraska one in New Mexico, one in Oregon and one in Utah.

POSTMASTER NOMINATED FOR ASTORIA.

WASHINGTON Dec. 15.—The president sent in the following nominations for postmasters: John W. Ward, at Modesto, Cal. portis; John C. Bell, at Astoria, Oregon.

CALIFORNIA.

THE RAILWAY MEETING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The session of the Transcontinental association this afternoon was of short duration. The committee of three appointed to draft a plan of reorganization reported progress, but requested further time for action. This was in consequence of difficulties encountered by demands made by the Atlantic, Topeka & Santa Fe, which were, it is stated, greater than could be accorded. The question of the restoration of the California Southern road was then brought in the association for a so created considerable discussion. No conclusion was reached. Adjournment was taken till 2 P. M. to-morrow.

THE WHEAT CROP IN CALIFORNIA.

The Call this morning publishes an article based on reliable information, showing that there are in round numbers 258,000 Chinamen in California. Figures are furnished showing the number of them employed in the various branches of industry. It has generally been supposed that the number in this state did not exceed 150,000. The large excess over this number creates considerable surprise.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

S. F. M.—Indications for 24 hours ending thirty-two hours: North Pacific, cloudy weather, with rain; southerly winds fresh to brisk along the coast. Middle Pacific partly cloudy weather and rain; southerly winds fresh to brisk along the coast. South Pacific, fair weather; light to fresh variable winds, generally northwesterly.

SHAY INDEPENDENCE HIS WOUND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—B. J. Shay, who was shot by J. C. Brown in the Nevada restaurant while dining with the latter's wife on the 23d of October last, died this morning. Brown, who has been in prison since the shooting, had a charge of murder placed against him.

A CAPITALIST KILLED.

J. W. Todd, a capitalist and capitalist residing at Oakland, was accidentally killed to-day, while boarding a local train.

Ghirardelli's Chocolate is stronger than any other. Delicious for breakfast.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Discovery of a Dynamite Plot in San Francisco.

FOUR RINGLEADERS ARRESTED.

Frightful Railroad Disaster in Georgia—Some Interesting Figures about Exports of Breadstuffs —Death of Toombs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—A most sensational and startling plot for the wholesale assassination of the most prominent men of this city came to light here to-night. Some time ago the police obtained information of the existence of an organization called the Socialistic Revolutionary Association, which, it was asserted was composed of ultra socialistic members. Close watch was kept on their movements and the police finally succeeded in obtaining the names of one of their meetings, held November 23. From these facts it was discovered that it was the intention of the association to "put out of the way" about twenty men, including W. T. Coleman, Congressman W. W. Morrow, Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, Mayor Bartlett, United States Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Gov. Stoneman, the principal police officials and several others. These names were placed on the "proscriptive list," and placed in the hands of the executive committee, to carry out the orders of the association. The committee were to devise the best mode of accomplishing the ends of the base plot, and were thus engaged when their work was brought to a sudden termination to-night by the discovery of the association's headquarters, at 909 Montgomery avenue, by the police, and the arrest of four men found there as—Julius C. Koehler, Henry Weiseman, Chas. Mittelstadt and Oscar Eggers. In the room was also found a complete laboratory for manufacturing infernal machines.

Ten men were taken to the city prison, where they boldly asserted that they were dynamiters, and their purpose was to get rid of the citizens'

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1885

THE NICARAGUAN ISTHMUS RAILWAYS.

In an article prepared by a contributor and published yesterday it was stated that President Cleveland had strongly endorsed the project of a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This in a general sense was true; but it ought also to be stated that the president in considering this project, as well as that of the Nicaraguan canal, expressed himself strongly against the inauguration of a policy that would involve us in the political problems and complications of other governments. Hence he stated distinctly that he could not recommend the undertaking of such a work as either of these by the United States, since there would be involved in them a paramount privilege of ownership and dictation outside of our own territory, coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend the territorial integrity of the state or states at whichsoever interests might lie. His general argument was that any highway constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world should be for the world's benefit, a trust for mankind, dedicated to universal and neutral use, and removed from the chance of dominion by any single power.

This is a fine sentiment, but it is not in accord with the practice of great nations, which from time immemorial have asserted themselves to the utmost to extend their commercial influence, to enlarge their territorial domain when their interests seemed to require it, and in general to build up their national power. The genius of great nations has always led them to seek dominion, rather than to decline it. Great Britain has not pursued the policy which President Cleveland proposes, and she possesses the Suez canal.

We believe that the highway of transit across the Isthmus of America ought to be controlled by the United States. It would assure to our commerce positive and definite benefits. Government could pass our ships through free, or upon payment of low tolls. In case of war with a strong commercial nation, control of the highway by us would give our commerce a great advantage over that of our competitors. No nation holds a commercial and territorial advantage "in trust for mankind," but for the benefit of its own people and the augmentation of its own strength. Nationality, by the very conditions of its existence, is essentially selfish. A nation is an individual, on a great scale.

Of the feasibility of the Tehuantepec ship railway scheme engineers entertain no doubt. If built it will be controlled by Mexico, the government of that country guaranteeing to pay the sum of $1,250,000 for fifteen years as interest on part of the estimated capital. To the company the Mexican government agrees to make valuable concessions, including full protection by the military and naval forces without expense to the company. It is probable that the refusal of President Cleveland to go further with the negotiation for the Nicaragua canal will have the effect of hastening the project for construction of the Tehuantepec railway.

It is claimed that in the construction of a ship railway as compared with a canal these are great advantages in the fact that it is to be built above the water; that it has not a dry-cutting and dangers that either a sea-level canal or a canal with locks would have; that it can be built so as to be easily enlarged without great expense; and that in operation the cost of transporting vessels and maintaining the railway is no greater, and is probably less, than in the operation of a canal. It is claimed, too, that the speed at which vessels can be transported is three or four times as great as that on a canal. The engineers of the Tehuantepec project say they will be able to move vessels very easily at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour on their rails. The length of the road will be 134 miles; they say the cost will not exceed three mills per ton per mile, which will make about 40 cents per ton for the transit. It is claimed further that the cost of freight from New York to San Francisco by the Tehuantepec route should not be more than $10 per ton, as against $25 to $35 by rail across the continent. Also, that it will save one-half the distance and time for vessel ships between our Pacific ports and Europe. These are Eads's own statements. Time and experience only can tell how far they may be verified.

LOW TARIFF MEN DISGUSTED.

There is loud protest on the part of a large class of democrats throughout the country against the president's method of handling the tariff question. They say he dwells too little on the necessity of tariff reform and evidently is too strong a friend of protection. The *Post*, democratic organ at Washington, has a double-leaded editorial charging that Randall wrote the part of the message that relates to the tariff; and it exclaims: "Where were Secretaries Bayard and Lamar and Postmaster-General Vilas while this part of the message was prepared? Do they in ask a reduction of war taxes is only justified because it can be made on raw materials and without injury to manufacturers? Is it their opinion that American labor is really bound upon a protective tariff and will fall with it? These are the president's sentiments and Mr. Randall's also, and Judge Kelley's and Senator John Sherman's. But are they in harmony with the arguments of Messrs. Bayard and Lamar in the senate, and in keeping with the professions of Mr. Vilas on the stump? We think not. Why then are they in the president's message? Has President Cleveland so much influence with his administration that his cabinet ministers have none?"

INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

State Senator Sutton, of Iowa, who has made prohibition in that state a special study, covers a page in the Chicago *Tribune* with a close and careful examination by towns and counties, of the results. He finds that in Iowa, before the prohibitory law was enacted, there were 1896 open saloons; that there are now 1837, and that there are 150 places more, where liquors are sold "on the sly." His tables show that in counties where there were very few saloons before the law was enacted, the number has been reduced; and in some cases they have been wiped out altogether but in counties where there were many, the number has in almost every instance largely increased. Stated differently, it is found to be utterly impossible to stop or hinder the traffic in the cities or considerable towns. Mr. Sutton is himself an earnest prohibitionist. He says the law has done much good in some localities and great harm in others. The result in which the experience of Iowa seems to be pointing to is prohibition for localities where the people can enforce it, and high license in the localities where the liquor traffic cannot be stopped.

JOHNSON'S CYCLOPEDIA.

To the excellence of this work THE OREGONIAN has hitherto borne testimony. But much of the matter contained in any work of this kind soon begins to fall behind the times, and as complete revision of so elaborate a work at frequent intervals is impracticable, it becomes necessary to add supplements to supply late information, present new matter, and keep the work as a book of reference up to the progress of the times.

In the case of Johnson's cyclopedia this is done by the issue of biennial supplements. The third of these is now ready and for convenience it is bound in a volume with the second. Articles on new subjects are inserted, as well as articles giving later information on subjects treated previously in the body of the work. The agent is now prepared to furnish subscribers with the volume containing the second and this biennial supplement.

The newspapers now call Parnell "the English king." He holds a position between the two parties, with about eighty-five votes obedient to his nod. In one hand he holds the liberals and in the other the tories, and like O'Connell on a similar occasion, he will give the weight of his "balance of power" to that side which promises the most to Ireland.

THE ASIATIC SCOURGE.

It is nearly thirty-five years since the Pacific coast has suffered from an outbreak of cholera asphyxia, or as it is generally called, Asiatic cholera. At that time its ravages were chiefly confined to the cities of San Francisco, Stockton and Sacramento, being more severe in the latter city than either of the other two. In the interior of the state its ravages were nominal, but its prevalence is easily explained to those who recall the principal means of reaching the Pacific coast and the early condition of those cities. Three out every five who came to California came by the Panama or Nicaragua routes on vessels much too small to carry the vast crowds that flocked on board of them. The ships were scantily provisioned and owing to the difficulty in obtaining and keeping suitable steamship servants, very dirty in all their sleeping apartments. The consequence was that passengers, just thrown into the tropics for the first time in their lives, were tempted to partake largely of fruit in a half-ripe condition, and suffered the inevitable derangement of the digestive organs. To go to sea on a well ventilated and not overcrowded vessel under these conditions, would have worked no great hardship, but to crowd 1200 passengers upon an 1800 ton steamer, with at least seventy-five more persons comprising the crew of the vessel, one could only expect declination by cholera at least. The Golden Gate, on her first upward trip, had 347 cases out of 1320 passengers, of whom 20 died before reaching San Francisco. And the Winfield Scott, some months later, left Panama with 848 passengers crowded upon a 920 ton ship. The cholera broke out abreast of Realejo, and continued until after the ship had passed Cape Corrientes, with frightful ravages. Up to her arrival at Acapulco there had been 118 cases, of which sixty-four resulted fatally. Between there and San Francisco there were thirty-nine cases, making 103 in all, which can never be forgotten by the horror-stricken witnesses of the scene.

On arrival in California the people could get but inferior accommodations at best, but even then they were so glad to get ashore from the steamers that, in many cases, they were content to take the very first shelter they could get. Again, many of them would be men who had exhausted their means in reaching California, and were obliged to put up with whatever offered itself. Out of these two conditions, coupled with ill-cooked food, arose paucity of blood and lack of nervous stamina. Men were taken with cholera and carried to dingy rooms where death came to the relief of the suffering victims. But that condition of things has long since passed away. The drainage and ventilation of the houses in San Francisco, generally speaking, are better than in New York or Boston, and a great deal better than Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans or Charleston. As for good lodgings and for good nursing under climate of any sort, San Francisco cannot be surpassed by any American city; and in the matter of food, no other American city equals it for cheapness and general good cooking. Then, too, take the northwest trade winds which blow so strongly from March to October, and they themselves are sufficient to disinfect any place out a pesthouse.

So much for San Francisco; but let us take a look at our own city, and see how she would fare during a visit of the cholera. It has spread from the Mediterranean far up the Rhone during the past season; and it is fair to infer that it will have reached England by June next, at least. Once seated in the slums of London and Liverpool, it cannot be dislodged until it has pervaded the hold of every steamer in those ports and sent them to sea with the spores of disease infecting every room in the ship. Once planted in the reeking, narrow streets of old New York, it will find a ready conductor in the impure water which the people of that city are compelled to drink or die of thirst. Now then comes the westward march of the scourge. In 1848-9 there were no railroads west of the Mississippi, but now there are four rival lines across the continent; and these will transmit the disease to the Pacific slope as much faster than it was carried in 1850, as one can possibly imagine. People died of it on the plains under the purest atmosphere known to the world, and having no vegetable food whatever. Now see how ill we are prepared to meet it when it comes here. The water supply of Portland is barely sufficient for private consumption, and does not contemplate any such work as the flushing of sewers by hydraulic means; and here we have the big Columbia river from May to the latter part of August, backing up the Willamette like a mill dam and choking all egress from our sewers, for three months during our very hottest weather. This drives sewer gas back into every house through the waste pipes bathrooms and the soil pipes of water-closets, and the consequence is diphtheria among the children and malarial fevers among adults. Upon such a groundwork the cholera if it comes, as everybody predicts it will, can have no difficulty in spreading its microbes; and the decaying vegetation and our rotten plank sidewalks will prove a powerful auxiliary for evil.

This thing should be looked after. We have been so eager to pick up our twenty dollar pieces for the past few years, that we have lost sight of all consideration affecting the public health. In the struggle for wealth all thoughts of how we are to enjoy that wealth after acquisition have been overlooked. It will not do to deny in a matter of this sort, until the scourge has fastened its deadly grip upon the Atlantic seaboard and then await the coming of this mysterious guest whose visiting cards are the gravestones of those we love. There should be appointed by our common council a committee on the public health, chosen not so much from the ranks of the wealthy as from among those who are active, discreet and vigilant. They may have to organize for defense against this unseen foe much sooner than they may imagine.

In introducing his postal telegraph bill on Thursday last Senator Edmunds said: "The enormous power of the opposition to a scheme of this kind and their demand to be heard by counsel and to examine witnesses and present arguments, and generally that sort of investigation that great corporations always desired, had the effect last session, whether intended or not, to greatly delay matters before committees. But now that the committee on postoffices and postroads were in possession of all the history of the subject and the broad facts involved, they would not have to go over the whole ground again in detail."

Foremost among those who plunged the South into rebellion was Robert Toombs. Having outlived nearly all his confreres, he too now is dead. The country takes note of these men as they pass away, but though they were among the foremost actors in a mighty time, their names are writ in water.

The democratic party, says the New York *Mail and Express*, is rapidly dividing on the silver issue that is so vigorously presented in the president's message. There is no possibility of a compromise in the party on the subject.

A paragraph about THE OREGONIAN published on Monday and attributed to the Eugene City *Guard*, should have been credited to the Eugene City *State Journal*.

THE HARRISON STREET SCHOOL.

PORTLAND, Dec. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Your paragraph in this morning's paper concerning the state of Harrison school raises to the boiling point my indignation. I have sent to that school for three years past, and know that the vile state of the air is not exaggerated. With tear and trembling day after day I have sent three precious children to that place. If an epidemic should break out there the board of health would have those cases upon their souls. If the physician belonging to that board has any conscience he will order an immediate cleansing of the dangerous place and a connection with the sewer. They can hardly read a mysterious dispensation of Providence to exorcise a demon disease like diphtheria or typhoid fever makes its appearance there.

I wish every mother who sends there would keep her children at home until the matter is fully cleared up. I would suggest also that the coming Christmas vacation will be a good time to do the work. Let the board see, too, that the private houses in that block have cesspools which are properly covered for. Every teacher in the school is as much interested in this as any one else.

AN INDIGNANT MOTHER.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTS?

For some reason, incomprehensible to people engaged in other pursuits in life, physicians, or at least a portion of them, have put their mighty heads together and decided that it is unprofessional to advertise their business to the world in any shape, manner or form. Just why this should be so is not satisfactorily explained. The decree is usually made by state medical associations, composed generally of old physicians who have spent many years of patient toiling and working up a practice in the respective communities in which they live, and they fear, if some bright young man or a stranger with enterprise and ability should enter the field and make their business known, they would soon secure a large share of the business which the old fossils had learned to believe belonged by birthright or otherwise to themselves.

Of late years, however, every calling, mercantile, manufacturing, professional and otherwise, has tended toward specialties. A wagon is not made entire by one man, as it used to be, but the wheels, body, springs, and each separate piece, is made by parties who make one particular part a specialty, bringing the work to the greatest perfection possible.

So it is with the various professions, and especially so in the practice of medicine. This is a science so vast and complicated that the brightest intellects engaged in its practice to-day find it impossible to attain anything like perfection in treating successfully all of the long category of ailments; and so we find that the most successful physicians are those who devote their attention to some one or more specialties, such as diseases of the eye, ear, or any of the vital organs, especially those of generation, which, while of the most importance, are more universally neglected than any other, on account of a false delicacy.

A case in point is that of Dr. VAN MONCISCAR, who came to Portland some eight months ago, and established himself at the corner of Third and Alder streets, to engage in the practice of medicine making a specialty of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Private Diseases of every nature. He saw fit to make his calling and his place of business known through the columns of the newspapers, and from the start he has been favored with an extensive and profitable business, not only in the city of Portland, but throughout the entire northwest. He has been quite successful in effecting cures in many hundreds of difficult cases, as is shown by letters and other proofs to be seen in his office. The fact that this Dr VAN MONCISCAR had the audacity to come here and engage in the practice of medicine, and above all to let people know through the columns of the newspapers that he was here and what he was prepared to do in the way of relieving the afflicted, angered many of the antiquated pill peddlers in our midst. They saw the business which they had foolishly supposed belonged to them turned to another, and they have spent much time, which might have been more profitably employed, in trying to devise some means to get rid of this enterprising rival. They would like to have a state law enacted punishing any physician who dares to announce his business to the public in the public prints, and if this purile and school-child fails they will no doubt seek some other means of "redress."

To show how these things are operated, a prominent newspaper published in Columbia County says:

A certain prominent doctor of Portland, who is well supplied with probanges and probes and female speculums, wanted us to attack Dr. VanMoncisca and drive him out of town, said he would pay us *well*. We went to his office. He said we must excuse him; would be pleased if we would send him a copy semi-occasionally as his efforts might be abortive, and he might not be able to make a cause had been in practice a long time, and not been able to coax the rags to a permanent standing enough to warrant any superfluous spendings of his limited income. If he had half the practice Dr. VanMoncisar has, he would be busy on full-grown men and women he could not attend to incipient infants and go for the country press in this beggar listic style. Pass the hat around for the man who don't like to advertise because he is too much like a quack. Gentility is a thin diet for a hungry appetite. Some doctors don't advertise because their cures are like the miser's charity, nothing to nobody. They don't sell anybody, because they have nothing to sell, except themselves, who are a drug on the market. Their instruments are rusty; they can not make anything, if they have ever so good an opening.

If any physician chooses not to advertise for any reason whatever, satisfactory to himself, it is certainly nobody's business; but when he says, because I don't want to advertise no one else shall," he is interfering in an unwarranted manner with the rights and vital interests of other people.

The old method of treating chronic diseases has not succeeded. It has failed so often that the public mind is settled into the belief that they can not be cured. Physicians, too, seeing how impotent their efforts are to control these diseases, and relying on the works and experience of authors years ago, and not having kept pace with the times, and with the reformations and improvements in the practice of medicine, acquiesce in the opinion, and thus strengthen the general conviction that disease of a chronic nature are incurable, and necessarily fatal. It requires a great deal of courage to stem this current of public thought. It has run so long in a wrong direction that to undertake to obstruct the further flow of this false and dangerous error, or attempt any reformation in the treatment of these diseases, is to expose one's self to the severest criticism, not only from physicians, but the public at large. A physician is performing a duty he owes to the afflicted by thus advertising and scattering his views broadcast over the land. Let us hope, for the good of the race and the honor of the medical profession that giving such information is not a just cause for censure.

To no one error and do good should be the first and highest aspiration of every intelligent being. He who labors to perfect the physical perfection of his race—he who strives to make mankind intelligent, healthy and happy—cannot fail to have reflected on his own soul the benign smiles of those whom he has been the means of benefiting.

DR. VAN MONCISCAR'S commodious offices, which occupy the entire second floor of the building on the northeast corner of Third and Alder, are crowded daily with patients from both the city and country, and he has references and testimonials from many people who have been cured of the most aggravating ailments. He has a laboratory of his own, where he mixes and supplies his own medicines.

Parties living at a distance, who cannot come to the city conveniently, may consult the Doctor by mail, and their cases will receive prompt and careful attention.

DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

138 and 139 THIRD ST., PORTLAND, OR.

MEETING NOTICES.

Portland Chapter No. 3 R. A. M.—A regular meeting of the chapter will be held at Masonic Temple this (Wednesday) evening at 7:30. The annual election of officers will take place. All Royal Arch Masons are cordially invited to attend. Brothers will be received.

DONALD MACKAY, H. P.

BORN

In this city, Wednesday morning, Dec. 15th, to the wife of L. J. Hartman, a son.

NEW TO-DAY.

HAVE RECEIVED MY NEW GIMPS | ASS. leaflets to see them. They are elegant. 685tf | E. B. LITT

YOUNG WANTS TO DO HOUSEWORK. Apply at 76 10th st., cor. F. 681

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT ROEHLER & CHASE'S, 71 Morrison st.

ANTI-COMBINATION HOUSE—WITH BATH AND GAS, 7 rooms. Seventh st., cor. Yamhill. 680

PIANO FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. APPLY at once at 411 West Park st., corner C. 661

GOOD CHANCE FOR BARBER IN THE SMALL TOWN of Corvallis. Address B. C., care of Oregonian. 16 2

FOR SALE—P. NO. 4 FINE UPRIGHT PIANO for $175 cash. Call at 427 First st. 661tf

A COMPETENT LADY WANTS HOUSEWORK at 346 Gall st., bet. 18th and 19th. 661

WANTED—LADY TO DO PLAIN SEWING FOR a family. Address Q. W., care Oregonian. 661

DR. J. E. SEMLER'S HOMEOPATHIC COUGH and Croup Syrup: the best. At Pharmacy 125 First st. 1m*

SITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 5 North Ninth st., between Everett and D. 661

FOR RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room by gentleman, all modern conveniences. 80 Devereaux st. 661

EXTRA CURLED CROSS-GRAIN SILKS, LAT est colors in the market, 85 inch, at Silk Bazaar; new patterns 40 inch, $1 per yard. MEIER & FRANK.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN as copyist or in the check and bookkeeper's office. Address C. N. P. O. Box 1151. 661

TWO CHORE BOOKS FOR GENTLEMAN, IN private family; terms low; on street car line. Address Y, care Oregonian. 380

ENGLISH LATENT SHUN, ALL DIFFERent pattern New York. Secure one for 11 50, at MEIER & FRANK'S. 18-187 First st. 16-187

FOR RENT—WITH BOARD—PLEASANT FURnished front alcove room; in desirable location; one minute from car line. Address A, care Oregonian. 661

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE room for two persons; bath, fire and excellent grub, in private family; on car line. 395 G st. 1643

AT A SACRIFICE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Millinery, Mrs. Rose; must be sold by Jan. 1; all sheet music at one-third the marked price. 14 16

FOR EVENING SILKS—CHOICE DESIGNS, Latest Tints; special prices for the holidays; all shades colored Satins, &c. MEIER & FRANK.

BERNARD JAMES THIS WEEK WILL SURPASS all former efforts in dry goods. Mourning and Muslins a specialty. McALLEN & McDONNELL, 185 2d st.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CUCKOO clocks will arrive in a few days direct from Europe. W. FERGUSON, Jeweler, 67 First st. 16-189

SPECIAL SALE OF SILKS FOR THE HOLIdays. Agents for Tapplister Grosse Point Black Dress Silk. MEIER & FRANK. 18-187 1st st.

DR. L. PLEASANT HAS REMOVED TO THE corner of First and Madison sts., where he continues to sell the Pure Fire of every description. Spectacles and Eyeglasses. 2-Sept10

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMILY will rent a part of the whole of their house, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 4-6 S. E. cor. Fifth and Yamhill sts., or call on premises. 661tf

PATRONIZE THE ENGLISH KITCHEN. EVerything cooked to order in 20 minutes' notice; meals cook in the city. A call will guarantee satisfaction. Opposite Ankeny and Washington. 661

GERMAN PICKLES, IMPORTED SWISS Cheese, Cream and Limburger, Sauer Kraut, Boston Smoked Meats, Tongues, Sausages, fancy delicacies of every description. 26 Morrison st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO CALL AT THE Boston House and get a full dinner. The best to be had for 25 cents. Old ladies invited. P. KELLIHER. 661

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, who is willing to work his way to learn a business; small salary at first. Apply at 12 Front st., between Ash and Pine sts., 10 to 12 a. m. 661

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY DELIVERED to any part of the city. C. RUSSELL & CO., 61 and 63 Front st., foot of Yamhill st. Also, at Thompson, Tolbert & Co.'s, First and Yamhill sts., and at Ord & Co.'s, 166 Second and Yamhill sts. 5-Nov

HOLLY CASTLE, CAPT. A. J. CLEMENCE, of this port, will finish loading for north American coast ports at Redondo wharf. Freighting or charter. Apply to CLEMENCE & CO., 409 Front st. 16-189

STEAMER REDFERN, CAPT. J. S. W. LENSKILL from Panama. Neither the master nor the underwriters considered it safe to carry named vessel with the powder she has on board. Consignees will please take notice and remove same at once. 12-131 C. CESSAR & CO., Consignees.

TAKE NOTICE—ANOTHER CAR LOAD OF Eastern goods just received. Black Walnut Bedroom Sets, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Mattresses and Bedding, Center Tables, etc., etc., at prices that defy competition; easy payments if desired. 661tf CHAMBERS & CO., 245 First st.

COPY OF PRIVATE LETTER—DEAR FRIEND: Your favor was duly received, and as I have gone out of business exhausting sold all my silks, dress goods and cashmeres to Meier & Frank, the third street dry goods dealers in dry goods, I place your order in their hands, being sent there whom I can safely recommend to you as one to deal with. Yours truly, Respectfully, E. H. MOZART. 13-191

ATTENTION, TAXPAYERS.—Non resident taxpayers of Jackson County, W.T., are requested not to send any more payments to the undersigned, as he is out of no value here, and we do not wish to disgrace our noble county with them. Bear in mind the fact that it requires postage stamps for letters of inquiry for forwarding receipts to you for comfortable fireside, and save the expense of a trip to our county seat, if you please. Yours, etc., interested. Taxes become delinquent Dec. 31. F. O. DAVIS, Ex-Sheriff, Dec. 14, 1885. Treasurer Pacific Co., W.T.

BLANKETS—SEE OUR "MOUNT Hood" blanket before buying. They are the best. OLDS & KING, 136 1st st.

CALL ON OR SEND TO HUNT & LEWIS, 161 1st st. Lewis Blanks, Book-Binding, Card Engraving.

JAPANESE BAZAAR.

A DEEWAN, 249 WASHINGTON ST., BET. 3d and 4th, importer of all kinds of Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods, Curiosities, etc., suitable especially for Christmas Presents. Lowest Prices. 2m16tm

CHRISTMAS GOODS JUST IN.

Citron, New Lehorgo | Rabbit Crackers, C. Currants, New Zante | Raisins, Dates, Arabian | Oranges, Lemons, Apples, all the sizes; Arcanas Fine Maple Sugar, genuine Maraschino, Los Angeles, as good as C. B. Cranberry Sauce in tins; Deviled and Potted Meats; Chili Sauce, Pure Cider Vinegar, with Mexican Capsicum; Chili Colorado Sauce, Pickles and Spices; Oysters, Canned, Spiced, Cocktails; Jamaica Ginger; Christmas Wax Candles; French Mustard, Peas and Mushrooms; Full line Canned Goods.

WATSON, WRIGHT & CO'S, 10 North Front Street.

NOTICE OF THE "WATER COMMITTEE"

The Water Committee authorized by the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly, to provide a water supply for the City of Portland, has complied with the requirements, and hereby gives public notice that said committee is ready to receive and consider propositions from any individual or corporation owning or controlling any water source or supply; and also propositions to construct reservoirs and dispose of all or any portion of its plant or works for furnishing the existing supply. It is desirable that all propositions or modifications of a desire to meet the committee shall be made at an early day. All communications must be addressed to "Philip C. Schuyler, Clerk of the Committee." By order of "The Water Committee."

HENRY FAILING, Chairman.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Clerk. 16tf

NEW FALL GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY.

Neckwear,

Suspenders,

Handkerchiefs,

Dressing Gowns,

Smoking Jackets,

HATS, ETC., ETC.

163 First st.

ORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS Money Orders.

This Company issues Money Orders at the following rates:

Over $1 00 to $5 00.....5c | Over $ 5 00 to $10 00.....10c
Over $5 00 to $10 00.....8c | Over $10 00 to $20 00.....15c
Over $10 00 to $20 00.....10c | Over $20 00 to $50 00.....20c

W. M. KINROSS, Agent.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD, AT NO. 193 Sixth st. 12tf

DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING apartments. 3tf

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, SINGLE OR en suite, at 182 Washington st. 27tf

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE. Enquire of Cornwall and First sts. 22tf

FOR RENT—A FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished; bay window; large and airy. 218 Taylor street. 15tf

FOR RENT—FINELY SITUATED FRONT AL cove room, suitable for two persons; bath and fire if desired. No. 55 N. West Park st. 15tf

FOR RENT—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bath and fire. 281 Yamhill st., corner of West Park.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT TO DESIRable tenant, cheap, for two months. Call at No. 138 Fifth st. 14tf

UNFURNISHED ROOMS CHEAP, IN HOUSE of modern improvements for housekeeping. Inquire 115 W. Alder st., between Washington.

FOR RENT—ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPing, with bath and fire. 281 Yamhill st., corner of West Park.

BALDWIN ROOMING HOUSE—ROOMS FOR rent, with fire, by the day, week or month, at moderate prices, at 128½ 2d st., between Salmon and Main.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, BATH, etc.; convenient to street cars. Inquire at 324 Jefferson st., cor. 20 Pacific. 1mtf

TO RENT—ROOMS AND STORES.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT HOUSE OF TEN rooms, modern improvements, and in best of order, $35 per month. P. W. ELLIOTT, 27 Stark st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 22, MAIN STREET, 10 rooms; also furnished room. Inquire at No. 229 First st. 16tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE W. H. NINE ROOMS AND modern improvements. No. 267 Fourth st., near Pine; will be a good tenant. apply at No. 269 Fourth st.

FOR RENT—ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping, in the Ellis House, corner Second and Yamhill sts. Apply at office. 26tf

FOR RENT—STORE ON SOUTH SIDE MORRIson st., between Third and Fourth, now occupied by Mr. Young. Inquire of P. F. Wilson, 61 Third. 26tf

FOR RENT—IN THE WEST PART OF THE city, a neat brick from street cars, a neat 5-roomed cottage, with bath and all modern improvements; rent cheap. Apply to McKee & Anderson, 11 Washington st.

FOR RENT—TO GOOD TENANT—I WILL rent the handsome residence, corner Morrison and Park sts., for $35 per mo.; no more pleasant or healthy place in the city. Apply to F. W. Bilicke, 27 Stark st. 12tf

FOR RENT—A LODGING-HOUSE, CONTAINing 22 rooms; can fully be let and; and furniture for sale at a very low figure. Inquire of PARADISE & WATKINS, 6 Cornell st., Washington st. 2tf

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—FOR STEAM POWER AND building; necessary ground room and fire water. Apply to Ed. Hirsch, Jefferson sts., or J. A. Wolfe & Co., Second and Morrison sts. 661tf

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

FRONT ROOM, WITH BAY WINDOW, NICELY furnished, use of bath, suitable for two single gentlemen, $20 a month each. Mrs. L. Lessler, 292 Fourth st. 1166

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTES DISCOUNTED AND SECURITIES PURchased by B. Goldsmith, Money Broker, (Smith & Goldsmith) 3 Sansome st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, 1000 U.S. FINE French Candles, 22 to the lb., at STONE'S, First and Ash. Sold elsewhere at 25c. 12tf13

F. J. L. WILLIAMS, LETTER-WRITING AD-dress Engrossing, &c.; 15 Washington st., Portland, he can be found at his office here to-day.

HONG WAH LUNG & CO., 251 FIRST—CONtractors for Chinese labor; wholesale dealers in United Goods. AH LUM, Manager. 2tmm

DIVORCES WHILE JUST CAUSE EXISTS. Portland, paying $5 for it per day; satisfactory references given or asked. Information in reference thereto answered without charge. Address Lawyer, P. O. Box 88, Portland. 16tf

MR. IRGENS AND MRS. HAVE ARRIVED, and will be pleased to see their friends in millinery and cloak parlors, 27 Sansome st., San Francisco, as STONE'S, corner First and Ash. 12tf13

NOTICE—MRS. SUSAN HENRY HAS JUST taken out letters of administration, and would like to know the whereabouts of James P. Henry, or J. H. Howard. 15tf

BRUSHING WOOD, CAPT. KELLY FROM Hoquiam, is discharging at Mason's dock. Consignees requested to call, as the above-named vessel will be responsible for wreck that may be contracted by the crane. 16-189 J. H. MASON & CO., Consignees.

ADOLAN CASTLE, CAPT. T. M. MATHIAS, from Spencer st., N. Y., for the master or for the consignees or assignees of the above-named vessel will be required to pay freight and discharge at the dock, foot of Lovejoy st., Portland, or the vessel will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, to receive payment on board, at 2 P.M., Friday, evening, December 18, 1885. 16-189 T. H. STRUBLE, Clerk.

(COPY.)

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1885.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Bank of Portland, in the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, has complied with all the requirements of the Revised Statutes of the United States, requisite to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, Henry W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the aforesaid National Bank of Portland, in the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah, and State of Oregon, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of October, 1885. No. 5402.

H. W. CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE.—ADMIRALTY.—Seizure.—The Libelant's Directory and 10,568 Bags of Wheat.—United States of America, District of Oregon, ss.: By virtue of a libel and monition issued out of the District Court of the United States for the district of Oregon, on the 24th day of November, 1885, by Mr. J. W. Whalley, Deputy Clerk of said Court, to me directed, in a cause of contract, wherein Ruthrie & Co., are plaintiffs, and the Libelant's Directory and 10,568 bags of wheat, are defendants, I have seized the said Libelant's Directory and 10,568 bags of wheat, and have in my custody as such marshal, at the warehouse of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., on the Columbia river, in the county of Multnomah, and state of Oregon, and all persons interested in the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and in the said 10,568 bags of wheat, are hereby cited to appear before me, in the district court of the United States for the district of Oregon, to be held in the court room in the city of Portland, in said district, on the 4th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, then and there to answer unto all and singular the allegations of the said libel of complaint, as in duty bound. And I further give notice that on the 4th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, I will sell the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the said 10,568 bags of wheat, to the highest bidder for cash, in gold coin of the United States, at the warehouse of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., on the Columbia river, in the county of Multnomah, and state of Oregon, and all persons interested in the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and in the said 10,568 bags of wheat, are hereby required to appear and attend at the time and place of said sale. And the said vessel may be released to the said claimant upon his giving a bond or stipulation, with sureties, in the sum of $15,000, conditioned to answer all decrees that may be rendered in this cause, and to pay the amount thereof into this court, or to deliver the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the said 10,568 bags of wheat, in case the same shall be condemned by the decree of this court, to the libelant, to abide the decree of this court in the premises, and to pay all the proceedings herein had, or in case such vessel may be decreed to be sold by the proceeds thereof. All of which is according to the said libel and monition, and by virtue of the said process to me directed and delivered.

Dated at Portland, in said district, the 12th day of December, 1885. C. E. S. WOOD, U. S. Marshal for the District of Oregon.

J. W. WHALLEY, Proctor for Libelants. 12-141

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY, Shipmen Engines, Oils, Brass Goods, Inspirators, Pumps, Belting, etc. Foot of Morrison st., Portland.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Imported and domestic farming and mill machinery and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

HAIN, H. DODGE & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper Canton Steel Thresher, Haines reaper, Schuttler Wagons; Front, First and Yamhill sts.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM Machinery, Buggies, Carriages, Agricultural Implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages & open buggies, and platform, carriages; saw mills and grist mill machinery a specialty; rubber and leather belting.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Corner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in salt, fish, oysters, game and provisions, ice and grass seeds, forage and fine cattle feeds, etc., 91 E. cor Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

SHERLOCK, HADLEY, HARNESS, SADDLE-ry, leather and findings, 87 Front st., Portland, Or.

ERBERT, BRADLEY & CO., 109 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Shoe Findings, Dressings, Etc.

CHISEL-TOOTH SAW.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 91, 93, Front st., Portland, Or., are agents for the original Hoe Chisel-Tooth Saw, now made with our patent Hale-pointing segments, which places it far in the lead of worthless imitations. 14tf

MACHINISTS.

FRENEMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER 1st and Third sts. Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters and awnings, of all descriptions; planing and moulding done to order.

IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 91, 93 Front st., Portland, Or., iron and Woods working Machinery.

Established 1857.

J. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies.

Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders solicited. Factory at Weidler Mills. Salesroom cor. Third and E sts.

DR. J. G. LOSH, FROM EUROPE, has all the latest improvements for filling and extracting teeth without pain. Work warranted 10 years. Sixteen years' Office cor. First and Morrison sts., Portland, Or. 12dim

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN, G. E. [illegible]

GILMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

No. 42 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND

...AND COMMISSION...
...MAN & CO...
...and Commission Merchants...
...St., bet. Pine and Oak...
...of Real Estate, Fire Insurance...
...Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regularly...

R AUCTION SALE
—OF—
d Furniture, &c.
...our salesroom, No 8 First street...
...Y, DEC. 18, at 10 A.M.,
OLD FURNITURE
ALSO
DAY GOODS,
...MAN & CO., Auctioneers.

L AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Christmas Goods.
...to close out by auction, on account...
...from New York, the finest line of...
...ever offered at auction in this city...
...SILK and Leather Dress Goods...
...Jewelry and Celluloid...
...Toilet and Plush Goods...
...Infants, Rogers Bros. Silverware...
...Hollers, Infants' Dolls, Games...
...Lundstrom's Perfumes, Cases...
...Elegant Perfume Stands, etc., etc.
...sold at sales room, corner First...
...and Taylor sts., on
...Y, Dec. 17, at 1 P.M.
...specially invited to attend this sale.
C. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

RICHARDSON,
...SALE—Office No 13 Washington St.

AMOND D...NG.
IFT DRAWING Dec. 26
EE FOR LADIES!
ALL AND GET ONE
country who send in ... and one ...
...receive a ticket ...
HEAVY 30, '07 First ... Portland

AMUSEMENTS.

MARKET THEATER
...OWE, Lessee and Manager.
...day, Dec. 14th.
...NLY First Production of Gilbert and Sullivan's
JAPANESE SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE MIKADO!
...splayed by over 600 Opera Cos's
...ms to be donated to local charities.
SATURDAY MAT NEE
...KINROSS, Musical Director.
...ts on sale at Prentiss' Mould Store,
...only no one admitted free.

—AN—
...
...BEFORE OF FREE...
...
...

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

A Gigantic Scheme of Political Revenge.

LIBERALS TO BOYCOTT IRISHMEN.

Black Flags and Pirates Routed by the French—An Appalling Record of Massacre in Cochin China.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A movement was begun this afternoon which involves probably the most astounding scheme of political revenge and proscription in the history of this generation. The movement grew out of a meeting at the National Liberal Club of those liberal members whose majorities had been reduced by the casting of the Irish vote for Tories, and those liberal candidates for parliamentary seats who had been defeated by the same tactics. It was a very scorebeaded assemblage, and great bitterness against the Irish was displayed in all the speeches made. Many speakers said that upon their workmen, and the National Liberal Club, and in their mines and factories, whom they had provided with sustenance in troublous times, had assisted and voted against their masters, their bread providers, in the binding of strangers. This allusion to strangers refers, of course, to the Parnellite manifesto, which was issued on the day preceding the borough elections, and which purported to call upon electors to direct Irishmen to vote for Tories, except in cases of a few specified radicals.

IRISH LABORERS TO BE DISCHARGED.

Other speakers declared that it was easily proved by statistics that the chief employers of Irish labor in Great Britain in recent years were found to be over the land, among the great mine owners and iron masters of the Black country, the great ironmasters of Manchester and Lancaster, the great manufacturers of Birmingham, the great shipping owners of Liverpool and London, and the great shipbuilders of the Clyde and the Tweed. These great liberal proprietors had freely employed Irish artisans and laborers, and a considerable proportion of the wages paid by liberal masters to Irish had gone to strengthen the nationalist organization.

The result of the meeting was the adoption, by a unanimous vote, of a resolution pledging each gentleman present not to employ Irish labor in the future, and to gradually, but as speedily as possible, discharge all Irish workmen now employed. Advocates of this sweeping measure of proscription spoke of it as a boycotting scheme. The speakers assured the meeting that the whole machinery of the Birmingham caucus would be employed to make the so-called boycotting effective. They said that British liberal workmen who had always been friendly toward their Irish colleagues were embittered against them. Those workmen, it was said, had rallied upon to cooperate with their employers against the Irish, and would surely direct the treasure further by boycotting all Irish tradesmen and publicans.

WILL RETAIN PEELE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The government will retain Mr. Peel as speaker of the house of commons.

ITALY.

AN APPALLING RECORD.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The college of the Propaganda announces that up to November 1, in the vicariate of Cochin China, nine missionaries, seven native priests, sixty catechists, 2 members of religious orders, and 2,000 Christians were massacred. Two hundred parishes, seventeen orphan asylums and ten convents were destroyed, and 225 churches were burned.

GERMANY.

A BISHOP'S SEAT TRANSFERRED.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The vatican has ordered that the seat of the bishop of the diocese of Grass Valley, California, be transferred to Sacramento.

THE POPE ILL.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is reported that the pope is ill.

TONQUIN.

BLACK FLAGS AND PIRATES ROUTED.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Gen. De Courcy, commanding the French forces in Tonquin, telegraphed the war office yesterday that Gen. Deneigre has cleared the Marble mountains north of Mai Duong of Black Flags and pirates, capturing a number of fortified caverns and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. One cavern was desperately defended, and fully 100 pirates were killed before it could be taken. Numerous war junks were sunk between the rapids and Bamboo canals, and the country has been pacified.

FRANCE.

A HOSPITAL PROPOSED FOR PASTEUR.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The chamber of deputies will be requested by the government to vote a sum to enable Dr. Pasteur to establish a hospital, to be used especially for treatment by his method of inoculation, of persons who have been bitten by mad dogs.

CANADA.

MAN'S GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—A ring of is current here that the Canadian Pacific railway company is urging the British government to buy large quantities of Canadian Pacific railway stock in order to secure control of a transcontinental route to the orient.

GERMANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK INJURED.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Prince Bismarck was painfully injured to-day by the stumbling of his horse. The muscles of the prince's legs were so severely strained as to interfere with walking, and he is now confined to his residence.

PORTUGAL.

DEATH OF THE KING'S FATHER.

LISBON, Dec. 15.—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, father of the king of Portugal, died to-day of facial cancer, which had been aggravated by a fall.

SWITZERLAND.

A PRESIDENT ELECTED.

BERNE, Dec. 15.—Adolf Deucher, at present vice-president of Switzerland, has been elected president for the year 1886. He is a radical.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 14.—The provisions of H. B. No. 1, "to prevent and punish prize-fighting," are about as follows:

Any person arranging or attempting to arrange, or aiding or engage in a prize-fight within the limits of this territory as principal, backer, assistant, manager, stakeholder, referee, umpire, second, solicitor, or agent, whether such prize-fight shall take place in the territory or out of it, shall be deemed to have committed a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor not less than one nor more than five years, or by fine of not less than $500 or more than $5000, or by fine and imprisonment.

Every peace officer is to see that this act is faithfully enforced, and it is made the duty of every person to assist in changing the penal laws by which they have been rendered obsolete.

It is right as well be fully understood now as at any other time that neither THE OREGONIAN nor its correspondent, is in any way likely to be in any way interested in any local matters brought before the legislature, and any insinuation to the contrary will be treated with contempt. The correspondent of THE OREGONIAN will endeavor to inform the public as to all measures brought before the legislature, but will favor or affection, but at the same time will endeavor to treat every measure with the utmost fairness and impartiality.

The act for creating a board of equalization provides that the board of equalization of five members one member from each judicial district, who shall be a qualified elector, besides the territorial auditor, who shall be ex-officio secretary of the board. The board except the first board shall be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the council, and afterwards by election.

The board shall meet at the capital on the first Monday of September, 1886, and at the same place every year thereafter, and shall remain in session not longer than twenty days.

On or before August 20 of each year it shall be the duty of the county auditor to make out and transmit to the territorial auditor an abstract of the assessment of property of their respective counties specifically.

It shall be the duty of the secretary of the board, to compile the abstract of assessments thus received and submit the same to the board. The board shall then proceed to equalize the value of property in a just and equitable manner, preserving the principle of separate rules for each class of property.

The act to amend section 347 of the code relative to execution, amends as follows: Subdivision 1 will read: "All wearing apparel of every person in the family."

Subdivision 3: "The other household goods and utensils, and furniture, etc., shall be selected by the judgment debtor, if he or she, then by the wife, and if both be absent, then the officer shall make the selection, to equal to $150."

Section 6 is amended by inserting "$100."

The act to amend section 348 is repealed, also the act to amend section 647, approved in 1886.

The act to provide for the designation of county officials, newspapers fixes the rate of compensation for the first insertion at 60 cents an inch, single column, nonpareil type.

All of these bills are in the hands of committees, and will probably be amended before passage.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

OLYMPIA, T., Dec. 15.—The speaker introduced house bill to amend section 1242 of the code in relation to the redemption of county orders.

Mr. Murray presented a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to consider all questions and bills and petitions in relation to the Chinese.

Kinnear introduced a bill in relation to the use of false weights and measures.

Allen Jay introduced a bill for the same object.

Ostrander introduced a bill to amend section 838 of the code of practice and relative to larceny.

Kinnear introduced a bill to protect telegraph companies, providing for a violation of the law to wilfully injure or destroy property of a telegraph company, and prescribing how accidental damages to telegraph poles or wires may be rectified. Also bill in relation to corporations.

Mahoney introduced a bill for the relief of James O'Loughlin, by refunding $29 paid into the territory treasury in error.

House bill for change of name of Mark Twain to Samuel Langhorne Clemens.

Resolution to adjourn over the holidays was made special order for Monday.

Wilkinson presented petition to the governor, submitting a list of the Democratic candidates.

Adjourned.

SUNDRY.

A message was received from the governor, transmitting the report of Meeker, commissioner to New Orleans, reporting the arrival of the territorial exhibit, consisting of 400 cases, weighing thirty tons, and that a new and commodious place had been obtained for the building for the exhibit. He asks for an appropriation of $2000.

Jacobs introduced council bill for assessment and collection of taxes, which, if the present tax not delinquent before March, 1887.

Young introduced council bill 26, authorizing school directors of West Tacoma to borrow $1500 for building purposes.

The bill for the purchase of postage stamps was re-referred to the committee for amendment.

An amendment to the Sprague city charter passed.

C. B. 20, relative to mortgages on real property; passed.

C. B. 2, amending section 347, exemption law; tabled.

C. B. 10, fixing location of county seats for ten years; tabled.

The council adjourned.

BOGUS JOURNALISM.

Sell in Business to the Old Stand.

Bogus Daily News, Dec. 14.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—A resolution embodying the proposed code of the printers will probably be reported to the senate to-morrow and be passed without much delay, and sent to the house. They embody three chief propositions, which, if adopted by the house, would, in the opinion of the senate committee and of senators generally, relieve it of most of its difficulties. The first is a requirement that the speaker's table shall be cleared every day by referring all measures and communications to the proper committees, thus getting them into channels of legislation. The second prohibits riders upon the general appropriation bills, and the third requests that during the last ten days of each session preference shall be given in each house to measures which have already passed the other house. These require only rules are already followed in the senate.

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Bogus Daily News, Dec. 14.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Both Dolph's and Gormes' bills for the admission of Washington territory have been favorably reported. Voorhees' bill contains many provisions which limit monopolies. Some of the provisions are as follows:

And, provided further, that such constitution shall provide that no corporation shall be formed within said state for the purpose of buying or selling real estate, unless such real estate is necessary to carry out the purposes of said corporation;

And, provided further, that such constitution shall provide that the legislature or said state shall, under no circumstances, exempt any property belonging to any corporation from the payment of its fair share of taxation;

And, provided further, that such constitution shall provide that the legislature shall enact such laws as will impose fines and penalties upon any railroad or other transportation company, and agents thereof, or any officer under said state government.

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And, provided further, that such constitution shall provide that the legislature or said state shall, under no circumstances, exempt any property belonging to any corporation from the payment of its fair share of taxation;

And, provided further, that such constitution shall provide that no corporation shall own, or control within the state, more real estate than is necessarily requisite and is necessary to carry out the purposes of said corporation;

And, provided further, that such constitution shall provide that the legislature or said state shall, under no circumstances, exempt any portion of the property within the state belonging to any corporation, except corporations organized for religious and educational purposes, from taxation, and no distinction whatever shall be made in the assessment and collection of taxes of individuals and corporations;

And, provided further, that such constitution shall provide that the legislature shall enact such laws as will impose fines and penalties upon any railroad or other transportation company, and agents thereof, or any officer under said state government.

COMMERCIAL.

Overland receipts include car 1 implement, 200 cs coal oil, 50 bbls linseed oil, 91 bls broom corn, 15 cs 2 sks 11 bbls meal, 6 cses raisins, 4 cs spice, 49 cs canned goods, 1 cse hams, 15 cs lard, 8 cs extracts, 30 cs baking powder, 15 1 kgs starch, 5 bbls 11 cs syrup, 6 cs milk, 3 cs candles, 5 hf bbls 83 kits fish, 21 sks 16 bxs nuts, 4 bbls berries, 30 cs lye, 10 cs dates, 30 cs 10 bbls eggs, 12 cs cigars, 30 bxs nails, 200 kegs tobacco.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours: 1408 ctls wheat, 182 lbs hides, 16 cs eggs, 19 bxs fruit, 30 sks onions. Also 18,383 ctls wheat, 1540 bbls flour, 240 ctls feed, 250 lbs hides, 1255 sks flaxseed from the eastern section.

FREIGHTS—The Northernbee, iron, has been taken up for wheat loading by Balfour Guthrie & Co. The Kalahdin, wood, has also been taken up, reported by C. Cesar & Co. The Glenborvie lost her charter, and the Anglo-Norman is fixed open. Both are now open. The market is very quiet in tone and probably weaker as against last week, yet owners are quite firm.

WHEAT—Foreign markets dull and unpromising as the holidays will soon be ending. There will be nothing trade. Chicago and New York rule tweak. Here bids are generally $ 1@2 25 for the two grades. Interior millers are paying on basis of $1 25, or a very slight advance here. Shippers exhibit little interest, and are handling only small quantities of valley. Walla Walla in lighter receipt and few sales are reported. At times some advance upon $1 15 is to be had. With no pressure here to buy and weakening advices a settled decline is inevitable.

FLOUR—Free grinding compels millers to look for an extension of their trade, and agents are working industriously in all directions. The market is hardly so steady, but quotations are not changed.

OATS—Receipts spasmodic and mostly sold ahead. The market remains quiet but steady.

POTATOES—The shipping market being weak there is less request and the market is dull.

APPLES—Choice sell quite readily at 50@60c. Some qualities finding a market at San Francisco.

EGGS—Receipts of local are light and the market rules steady at 35c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Government were active and strong. In stocks the decline of the past few days received a decided check this morning. The bears were met by free buying. The excitement and extreme activity resulting was, however, confined to the first hour. Final prices were about the best of the day, and ranged from 1 to 2 per cent higher than closing quotations last evening.

Among the many rumors on Wall street a statement that the Vanderbilts had come to an agreement to protect the prices of stock left by their father, and that to-day's buying was largely for their account.

Mining shares were quiet and strong, with some inquiry for Plutus, which sold at 85. Other sales were Caledonia Black Hills 25@35, Hapsburg-Hook $12, Horn Silver $1 90@ 95, Santa $21, Red Elephant $8.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Money easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime paper, 4@5. Exchange, bills, quiet and unchanged.

BONDS.

3s	100½	4s	124
4½s	112¾	Pacific 6s	125¾

STOCKS.

American	100¾	Northwestern	77½
Gen Pacific	56¾	N. Y. Central	102¾
Branch-Southern	28	Ohio & Miss	20
Central Pacific	41¾	Transcontinental	31¾
Burling on	36¾	Improvement	81
Lackawanna	127½	Pacific Mail	61½
D. L. & W.	98	Panama	98
Erie	23¾	Rock Island	28¾
Kansas & Texas	30¾	St. Paul	92
Lake Shore	85¾	Texas Pacific	13¾
Louisville & Nashville	45¾	Union Pacific	51
Michigan Central	79	Fargo	111
Northern Pacific	27¾	United States	60
N. P. Preferred	58¾	Western Union	73¾

SAN FRANCISCO MINING-STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.

Hale & Norcross	1 00	Savage	1 70
Sierra Nevada	85	Choller	90
Potosi	10	Con Cal & Va	1 50
Gould & Curry	65	Ophir	67
Navajo	40	Mexican	55
Best & Belcher	1 10		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Wheat per Rickmain. Charter ed—Am ship Chas. R. Mendy, 1945 qrs, 248 sks to Liverpool, £1 2s 6d; Br bark Jutland, U. K., taken by Wm. Dresbach. Br bark Sarah and Emma, iron, 1042 tons, at 33s to Cork, U. K., by Dresbach.

Wheat—Spot market quiet; very small business doing; there being few sellers on the market. No. 1 shipping, $1 30@32½ 37½; in futures considerable business is being done; buyer the season, $ 33¾; buyer 1885, $1 47¾; seller 1885, $1 32½@1 35; buyer '86, $1 44¾; buyer season, $1 48¾; buyer 1886, $1 31; seller 1886.

Barley—The market is demoralized. No. 1 feed offering on spot at $1 12½; buyer the season, $1 20; seller 1886, $1 30½; seller season, $1 25¾@1 23.

Oats—Quiet, with prices against sellers, owing to weakness in barley; Oregon oats, $1 37½@1 20.

Potatoes—Offerings are heavy; quote 60@65c for Garnet Chile.

Bran—Steady, $16 50@16.

Eggs—Firm; fresh California, 42½@45c.

Butter—Steady; fresh roll 37½c.

Hops—Neglected; no business doing.

MONEY MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, $4 84¾ 85; documentary, $4 82½. Transfers, 21. Bank of England rate of interest, 3 per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Silver bullion, 1060 fine, per fine ounce, 102½. Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 84½; short, $4 87. Government coupons, from 1 to ¼ of 1 per cent lower. U. S. bonds: 3s, 03¾; 4½s, 112¾; 4s, 123¾. LONDON, Dec. 15.—Consols, 99¾@99¾. Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 47.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Wheat, supply poor; wheat in the United States and Canada, 54,146,717 bushels, against 58,999,358 December 8. Wheat opened lower, 84@c December, 84½c January, 85¾ February, 90¾ May; at noon, firmer; 85½c December, and January, 85½c February, 91c May; closed firmer; 84¾c December, 85¼c January, 85½ February, 91¾c May.

Pork $13 00 January; lard $6 07½ January; ribs, $4 92½ January; short ribs $5 15 cash.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 4000 weak and 10c lower; shipping steers, 900 to 1600 pounds, $3 35@5 40; stockers and feeders, $2 35@4; through Texas steers, $2@3 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 51,000; fairly active, 5c lower; rough and mixed, $3 45@3 70; packing and shipping, $3 70@3 95; light, $3 35@3 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 4000; steady; natives, $2@4; Texans, $1 75@3 50; inferior to good, $3 25@4 75.

WOOL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Wool, quiet; domestic fleece, 27@36c; pulled, 26@33c. Texas, 20@32.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Wool, quiet steady and unchanged.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Wool, steady and firm. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 33@35; Michigan X fleeces, 31@32c; unwashed wools, 20@22c for fine and medium grades; pulled wools, 25@40 for common to choice supers.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Inquiry for cotton goods improved, and to take advantage of freight concessions increased takings have been made of bleached and brown cottons. Wide sheetings and colored cottons. Agents stocks are being steadily reduced. Exports of domestic cottons the past week have been 4350 packages, and for the corresponding portion of the year 175,346 packages, an increase of 10,000 packages compared with 1884.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Wheat opened over; 92¾c December, 93¾c January, 95¾c February, 97c March, $1 May; at noon, 93¾c January 95¾c February, 96¾c March, $1 00¾ May; closed over, 92¾c December, 93¾c January, 95¾ February, 96¾c March, $1 May.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Petroleum, firm; United closed at 91½.

Foreign Markets

BERRBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Floating cargoes weaker. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, rather easier.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—Spot wheat, rather easier and closed with poor demand.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—Wheat, demand poor; supply good; No. 2 winter and spring, 7s 3d. Corn, steady, demand moderate; mixed western, 4 9½d. The weather is cold and dry.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Br bk Glenlora, 774 tons, from Valparaiso, arrived off San Francisco the 8th inst., and received orders if rough pilots to proceed to Oregon.

Bark Carrie Winslow has been chartered to load phosphates from the gulf of California to U. K.

Br bk Anglo-Norman, 63 days from Brisbane, in ballast to Meyer, Wilson & Co., arrived in to-day.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Arrived—Bktn Tronjte Sled, Tahiti. Sailed—Br ship City of York, Cork. SAN JOSE, Panama.—Sailed—Ship Astoria, Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 15.—Arrived—Ships Henry Villard and Otago, San Francisco.

PORT DISCOVERY, Dec. 15.—Sailed—Schr Helen N. Kimball.

CAPE HANCOCK, Dec. 15.—Passed in 9:30 A. M., Br bk Anglo-Norman, from Brisbane, 44 days; light variable winds, smooth sea, fine weather. Spoke Schr Helen N. Kimball, from Port Discovery, bound south, 4 days out. Spoke Schr Lizzie A. Vance, from Port Discovery, bound south, 4 days out. Spoke Schr Lizzie A. Vance, from Port Discovery, bound south, 4 days out. Spoke Schr Lizzie A. Vance, from Port Discovery, bound south, 4 days out.

ASTORIA, Dec. 15.—Sailed at 9:30 A. M., Br bk Anglo-Norman, from Brisbane, 44 d 7 h. M., rainy; wind south, sixteen miles per hour. Arrived—Schr Lizzie A. Vance, from Port Discovery, bound south, 4 days out. Spoke Schr Lizzie A. Vance, from Port Discovery, bound south, 4 days out. Spoke Schr Lizzie A. Vance, from Port Discovery, bound south, 4 days out.

KENNEDY'S
TRADE MARK
A FAMILY TONIC
FOR DYSPEPSIA
REGISTERED
AND BEVERAGE
BRAHMA IS M
BITTERS
COMPOUNDED WITH
MINERAL WATER.
CURES
REMEDY IN THE WORLD!
FOR
Rheumatism, Constipation, Biliousness, Lung Diseases, Dyspepsia, Sedentary Diseases, Kidney Complaint, Impure Blood.
PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
OMAHA, NEB.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.
SOLE AGENTS for Oregon and Washington Territory.

EPITHELIOMA!
Or SKIN CANCER.
For seven years I suffered with cancer on my face. It got to such a state that I could not speak a word without great pain. A friend recommended the use of Swift's Specific, and I determined to make an effort to obtain it. In this I was successful, and began its use. Under the influence of the medicine all trace was to some extent obliterated, the inflammation was reduced, and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved, I can sleep longer and am able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face has disappeared, and the ulcer is healed, until there is not a vestige of it to be seen, only a little scar marks the place.
MRS. JOSEPH A. McDONALD.
Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1885.
I have had a cancer on my face for some years, extending from one cheek bone across the nose to the other. It has given me a great deal of pain, at times burning and itching to such an extent that it was almost unbearable. I commenced using Swift's Specific in May 1885, and have used eight bottles. It has given the greatest relief by removing the inflammation and restoring my general health.
W. BARNES.
Knoxville, Iowa, Sept. 8, 1885.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga
N. Y. 157 W. 23d St.

HENLEY ROLLER SKATES. New and Improved.
Extraordinary Reduction. Best and only scientific Skates.
SOLE AGENTS,
OSBORN & ALEXANDER,
826 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
WANTED—SOLE AGENT.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Has been used in my family for many years, and I consider it the best medicine for coughs, colds, and throat and lung troubles ever offered to the public. I have frequently cured severe colds in my children by a few doses of this medicine, taken before retiring. I have also used it in my own case, and have found it very effective in relieving bronchial troubles.—Mrs. Ellen Hall, Lowell, Mass

E. SENDER & Co

Furniture Manufacturers

BEDDING

—AND—

Upholstery Work

School Desks a Specialty.

Warerooms 166 First st., near Morrison, through 200 ft. to 167, 169 Front st., next door to St. Charles Hotel, Portland.

A RARE CHANCE!

Retailing at Jobbing Prices

AN OVERSTOCK OF

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LANTERNS, LAMPS, DINNER & TEA SETS, ETC.,

Direct from the Manufacturers.

Will be offered from this time & during the Holidays. RESTAURANT and HOTEL MEN will find in our stock the celebrated CHINA HOTEL GOODS, for which we have the sole agency.

PACIFIC GLASS & LAMP COMPANY,

118 and 115 Front st., between Stark and Washington streets.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

WM. P. COLEMAN & CO., San Francisco.

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LATE NOVELTIES IN SUITINGS.

J. POLIVKA & CO., Merchant Tailors, 26 Washington st., bet. First and Second.

SHANNON & CO., Victoria, B. C.

Real Estate, Coal, Iron, Lime, Timber Lands etc., in British Columbia & Puget Sound, W. T.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

ALL ONLY IN CANS

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

THE CITIZENS OF PORTLAND AND VICINITY, GREETING:

The past has been a very exciting week at M. J. Clothing Parlors. This new enterprise has leaped at once into public favor, because it deserved success. In giving the public an opportunity to purchase Custom-made Clothing at one-half its real value, we have conferred a benefit on the entire community.

The bargains we announce are actual bargains, for they represent about one-half the real value of the goods.

We are really the rich man's dress and the poor man's price. Come, see, examine, investigate. Seeing is believing, and a trial will convince you.

ALL ALTERATIONS TO INSURE A GOOD FIT FREE OF CHARGE AT THE

M. J. CLOTHING PARLORS,

First st., adjoining Gilman House between Morrison and Alder Sts.

Lighted by Electricity. Open every night till 9 o'clock; Saturday night until 10

TRIUMPH FOR MISFIT

Overcoats.

Excellent ones at $1), worth		$20
Finer ones at	12, made for	25
Still better ones at	15, Custom-made for	30
Silk-lined for $20 Made to bring		45
Satin-lined for $25 Made to bring		50

NEW SOFT CLOTHING PARLORS

Suits.

Good Business Suits at $12, worth		$22
Still better suits at	15, worth	30
Dress Suits	18, worth	35
Finest suits at	25 ... worth	50

Pants.

$3 for Pants	worth $ 6
4 for Pants	worth 8
5 for Pants	worth 10
6 for Pants	worth 12
8 for Pants	worth 16

GOOD FIT FREE OF CHARGE AT THE

M. J. CLOTHING PARLORS,

First st., adjoining Gilman House between Morrison and Alder Sts.

Lighted by Electricity. Open every night till 9 o'clock; Saturday night until 10

SCHEDULE OF RATES:

Hacks for immediate use or at stated times, one person, not exceeding one mile $0 50

Riding per hour 1 50

Calling, first hour 1 50

" each additional hour 1 00

To Theaters and Parties:

1 or 2 persons to and from 2 00

3 or 4 ..... 3 00

To or from Trains, Boats and Steamers: 1 or 2 persons (carriage extra) .. 1 00

" each additional person 50

(No charge for Baggage.)

Weddings, each hack 3 00

Funerals (carriage extra) 4 00

Rates for Two-Horse Coupes

Within the following limits: Not further South than Caruthers st., nor further West than Pacific, and further North than 14th st., nor further West than 20th:

Ordered for immediate use, 1 person .. $0 25

Ordered at stated time, for 2 persons .. 50

Riding and calling, per hour 1 00

To and from Theaters and Parties, per couple 2 00

MAGOON BROS., Prop'rs.

Telephone 831. Cor. Third and Madison st.

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HOMŒOPATHIC Homœopathic Remedies.

HOMŒOPATHIC COUGH & CROUP SYRUP

PRICE 50 CENTS.

HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH POWDERS

PER BOX, 50 CENTS.

The above to be had at SNELL, Wholesale Depot, and at all First-Class Druggists.

HEITSHU & WOODARD'S, Portland Drug Stores.

Send for our GUIDE TO HEALTH, containing an outline of Homœopathy and Useful notes and hints on Homœopathic Treatment, Diet, etc., furnished free upon application.

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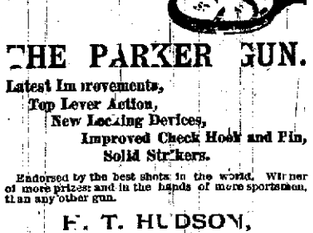

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GOLD FRAMES and FRAMES,

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New Xmas Cards,

Plush Goods,

Whisk Holders,

Brackets,

Toilet Cases,

Easel Mirrors,

Bric-a-Brac.

172 FIRST ST.

THE PARKER GUN.

Latest Improvements,

Top Lever Action,

New Locking Devices,

Improved Check Hook and Pin,

Solid Strikers.

Endorsed by the best shots in the world. Winner of more prizes and in the hands of more sportsmen, than any other gun.

F. T. HUDSON,

Agent for the Pacific Northwest,

83 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

DEALER IN

Fire-Arms, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle and Sportsmen's Goods.

Send for new 76-page Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

Schlitz Bottled Beer.

Orders sent at Schlitz Depots in Seattle and Walla Walla, for the Joseph Schlitz Milwaukee Bottled Beer will be promptly delivered.

FURS,

SEAL SACQUES, DOLMANS AND WRAPS,

Guaranteed of Best Quality, Alaska Loon Fur.

In Stock and Made to Order,

Fur-Lined Garments.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

LADIES, MISSES & GENTLEMEN'S FURS

Constantly on hand, and sold at

LOW PRICES.

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WISTER'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY

WILL CERTAINLY CURE Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and every Affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest including Consumption. Sold by all druggists.

CAUTION!—Beware of preparations bearing similar names. Examine the bottle carefully before purchasing, and be sure you get DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, having the signature of "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

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GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG

MANUFACTURERS OF

Stoves, Ranges & Hollow-ware

Importers of Metals, Iron and Lead Pipe, House-Furnishing Hardware, Pumps and Plumbers' Goods

Full line of Tinners' Tools and Material.

84 and 86 Front St.

NOW LANDING,

Ex "Greta Isla," from Liverpool,

ENGLISH COOK SALT

In Large Lumps, used everywhere, and the most suitable and economical for a salt lick for stock.

For Sale to the Trade by

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

BOARD OF TRADE EXCHANGE,

R. LAX, Prop't.

Finest Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Ash st., bet. Front and First, Portland, Or.

WASHINGTON.

Hiscock and Holman Address the House at Length.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Question of Taxing Northern Pacific Lands—The National Guard Delegates Call on the President.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Brown (Ind.) offered a resolution changing the rules so as to provide that leave to print in the *Record* shall be allowed only when the question is under consideration; referred.

(On motion of Norwood (Ga.) the senate bill passed removing the political disabilities of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia.

Discussion of the proposed revision of the rules was resumed, and Herbert (Ala.) took the floor, with argument in favor of the general features of the revision, but in opposition to the plan of distributing the work of the appropriation committees. That committee should remain in charge of money bills, but all power should be taken away from it to incorporate general legislation.

HISCOCK'S VIEWS.

Hiscock, member of the committee on rules, presented the reasons which had impelled him to agree to the report of the majority. The gentlemen who opposed the distributive feature did so on the theory that a majority of the house could not be trusted with a chance to get at the public treasury. They sought to disguise this argument by declaring that the committees, when organized, would attempt to aggrandize its power, and in illustration the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) had prepared a table, showing the large increase of appropriations carried by the river and harbor bill since that measure had been taken away from the appropriation committees. This was hardly ingenious, for in point of fact the bill had practically never been under jurisdiction of the appropriations committee, and it was always prepared by the commerce committee. He (Hiscock) was in favor of as many members of the house as possible sharing in the responsibilities, sharing in its labors and in its leadership. He was opposed to building up a system of rules that would crown any man or set of men as kings of this legislative body. He went on to argue that if the appropriation bills were distributed they could still be reported with a thirty days of organization of committees.

HOLMAN ON INDIANA.

Hiscock spoke with much earnestness, and at the conclusion of his speech was applauded and congratulated by his party colleagues. He was followed by Holman of Indiana, with argument in opposition to the abolition of the clause of the rule known as the "Holman amendment," which enables legislation to be engrafted on appropriation bills, if it is in the interest of economy. He maintained that before the adoption of this amendment general legislation was placed on nearly every appropriation bill, and generally in the direction of extravagance. He quoted from a debate on a point of order raised by him in the forty-second congress, when the proposition was made to increase the president's salary, to show that the point was overruled, though the rule then was identical with that recommended by the committee on rules to-day. Burrows (Mich.) suggested that if the gentleman would read further he would find that the house had sustained an appeal from the decision of the chair.

Holman admitted that this was true, but called attention to the fact that when it was proposed to increase the great body of salaries the proposition was ruled in order, and legislation had been framed which had been condemned by the whole country. He went on to urge that the Holman amendment, instead of having been an evil, as has been asserted by its enemies, had saved to the people who paid taxes many million dollars.

THE QUESTION OF DISTRIBUTION.

After warning the democratic party not to exchange the rule which prohibited legislation except in the interest of economy for one which would allow legislation which would increase expenditures, he passed on to the question which he considered only of secondary importance, of whether the appropriation bills should be distributed. While admitted that the river and harbor fortification and District of Columbia appropriation bills might appropriately be given to committees having jurisdiction of these subjects, he argued that the other bills could not be distributed without causing great confusion and disorder of the methods of appropriation.

Referring to a remark made by Hiscock that he was opposed to any system of rules which build up a man or a set of men into kings, Holman commented on the fact that when the gentleman from New York was chairman of the committee on appropriations he had not attempted to distribute the appropriation bills, and inquired why he had not done so.

Hiscock was not in the house, but Cannon, of Illinois, replied that it had been a republican congress, and the republicans had not proposed to do any such foolish thing.

Holman thought the gentleman from New York would hardly have given that answer, though he could not find any attempts made by that gentleman to dethrone himself from control.

After speeches by Wellborn, of Texas, and Blount, of Georgia, the house, without concluding the general debate, adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

By Teller—To provide for free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars.

By Ingalls—To provide for determining the existence and removal or inability of a president to discharge the powers and duties of his office.

A resolution heretofore offered by Beck was laid before the senate, requesting the president to cause inquiry to be made, and inform the senate whether any consular officer of the United States had, since 1865, had any interest or received any benefit from any notarial, consular or commercial office of foreign countries; referred to the committee on commerce.

A resolution was offered by Hoar, directing the committee on territories to inquire and report by what authority the so-called legislature had been organized in the territory of Dakota, and whether such organization was not calculated to bring about a conflict of authority prejudicial to good order in the territory. Butler asked immediate consideration of the resolution. In spite objected, and under the rules the resolution lies over one day.

A resolution offered by Hale was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury to transmit to the senate a list of claims against the government disallowed since January 1st last, with reasons for disallowance in each case, and copies of all opinions delivered in each case by officers of the government.

The chair laid before the senate a message from the president, transmitting the report of the secretary of the interior, calling attention to the destitution of some of the Cheyenne Indians, and requesting the legislative authority for use of certain funds for their relief.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The senate then proceeded to the calendar, the first bill in order being Hoar's presidential succession bill.

The debate was participated in by Maxey, Edmunds, Beck, Morgan, Hoar and Teller. The principal feature was a fierce tilt between Edmunds and Beck. The latter had said he would not help the republicans of the senate elect a president, whereupon the same day the republican caucus met and saw the house of representatives elect a democratic speaker. Such a proceeding, Edmunds declared, would have been "moral treason."

In the course of subsequent discussion, Morgan made a speech strongly opposing the idea that the president of the senate was a proper person to be invested with presidential functions in the case of vacancy. Suppose, said he, that the senator from Illinois (Logan), who has been a distinguished soldier, should be president pro tempore of the senate, and should succeed to the presidential functions, and war with any foreign power should arise, and he see fit to take command of the armies in the field, could he keep his place as president pro tempore of the senate? Certainly not. The senate would have to elect another president pro tempore, and if it did he might take command of the armies away from the senator from Illinois.

Events arose to address the senate, but gave way to a motion of Hoar that the senate go into executive session. When the doors were reopened the senate adjourned.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LANDS.

Statement of the General Land Office—An Attorney's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Inquiry at the general land office to-day concerning the recent decision of the United States supreme court, by which the treasurer of Traill county, Dakota, is enjoined from collecting taxes upon lands granted the Northern Pacific railroad, elicited substantially the following statement: In 1870, when making an appropriation for the survey of lands granted the Northern Pacific company, congress added a proviso that before title shall pass from the government there shall first be paid into the treasury of the United States the costs of surveying, selecting and conveying the same by the company or the party in interest. The Northern Pacific company has never asked for nor received patents upon its lands in Dakota, but has effected title in the government, thereby relieving the company from the cost of making surveys, and from the burden of local taxation. It is further said by the general land office officials that even if congress should declare forfeiture of the entire Northern Pacific land grant, for alleged non-compliance with some of the terms of the charter, the bona fide settler would in no manner be affected, as his claim is held to be superior to all others, and that bankrupt would result only to land speculators and owners by purchase from the railroad company of large tracts. In these cases recourse could be had only upon the railroad company.

AN ATTORNEY'S OPINION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Col. George Gray, general counsel for the Northern Pacific railroad, when asked this morning about the recent decision of the United States supreme court in regard to the taxes of the company said: "The suit of the Northern Pacific against Rocker, county treasurer of Traill county, Dakota, which was just been decided, is in no respect different from the two cases decided by the same tribunal in which the Union Pacific road was a party. The first of these decisions was in the December term of 1882 and the other was rendered in the October term of 1871. Rocker, as county treasurer, was sued to collect taxes on Northern Pacific lands in his bailiwick and suit was brought to restrain him from so doing.

In none of the cases was the title of the railroad company involved, but in each case congressional provision made that a patent to the lands should not obtain until they had been surveyed and conveyed to the railroad companies or their parties interested, the supreme court held in all cases that the retention of the patent was security for the payment of costs and the United States having a legal title and that no act of interest in the lands of a state or territorial authority can tax the lands. The title to nine acres of land in Dakota territory held by the Northern Pacific company or sold by it in no manner whatsoever affected by this decision. The company has always been willing to pay, but the want of ways and the general inactivity of officials in the land office have prevented payments being made.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

THE NATIONAL GUARD DELEGATES CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Delegates to the convention of the National Guard association of the United States, now in session in this city this morning proceeded in a body to the White house, where they had an appointment to meet the president. They were received in his private office, and each delegate was introduced to the president by Col. Bridges, who was formerly on Mr. Cleveland's staff when governor of New York state. The delegates were received very cordially, and in informal talk followed in regard to a bill which it is proposed to bring to the attention of congress. The president said he was much interested in the state militia, and from his experience while governor he could appreciate the importance and necessity for such organization in every state. He had not given the subject the attention which he evidently demanded, but thought it was a matter well worthy of the consideration of congress, and he hoped the association would be successful in the objects for which they had convened in this city.

The delegates then called on Gen. Sheridan and the secretary of war and had informal talks with those officers on the purposes and scope of the bill which they had prepared.

The delegates also waited at the capitol and conferred with a number of senators and representatives in regard to a bill they propose to have introduced in congress. On their return from the capitol a short session was held, at which a motion to fix the minimum number of men under the bill at 100 to each congressional district was adopted. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The special treasury commission adopted with a view of inaugurating improvements in the business methods of the treasury department, and generally curtailing expenses by reducing the clerical force, has submitted a report on the supervising architect's office. The committee regards the present system of conducting the business of that office as unsatisfactory, and suggests several radical changes in the way of improvements.

The *Republican* says it is understood that the committee suggests that the office be discontinued as one of the divisions of the secretary's office, and established as a separate and independent bureau. The scaling of salaries and reduction of the force is also recommended. Assistant Secretary Smith has been appointed on the commission in place of the late assistant secretary, Coon.

TREASURER JORDAN'S POLICY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A Washington special apparently confirms the report that Treasurer Jordan favors the suspension of ones, twos and fives of legal tenders, with a view of having silver dollars forced into circulation. He believes if the banks learn that silver dollars are in this way forced into circulation, and that they can get rid of this inconsistent form of money by depositing silver dollars to secure circulation, and upon them issue circulation of small notes like this will be done, and the great problem of what to do with silver dollars will be solved. He does not think the bankers would voluntarily accede to such a proposition, but if legal tenders below $10 were legislated out of use he believes they would promptly accept the situation.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: John Bigelow of New York, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York; Frank Sigel of New York, to be pension agent at New York city.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The postmaster-general to-day appointed fourth-class postmasters as follows: Two in Arizona, one in California, one in Idaho, and three in Washington territory.

SILVER GROWING INTERESTING.

A Very Warm Fight on the Bland Question Expected.

Washington Special, Dec. 11.

Every day increases the belief that the fight over the silver question is going to be a very hot one. Just what steps the silver people will take in answer to the president's statement of views, they have not decided. They are seriously discussing the question, however, and contemplate issuing some sort of a manifesto in response. The president's utterance on the silver question pleases people of great cities, especially those of the east, but seems to be far from pleasing to the masses, especially in the west and south. The representatives from districts outside the large cities are generally found, especially in the west and south to favor the silver dollar. Some of the most conservative of them would be willing to consent to temporary suspension of coinage, but there will be a very strong part that will object even to this. The only hope seems to be in a compromise, but whether any compromise can be agreed upon is seriously doubted. One plan that has been suggested is to make silver, either in coin or bullion, or both, a basis for national bank currency, substituting it for government bonds as they are taken up. It is doubtful, however, if this plan would prove at all satisfactory to the bank-ing interests, for it is understood that the chief value of the present system lies in the fact that the bankers get interest on their bonds deposited to secure circulation, and also get a profit on the circulation itself. The fight over the silver question is evidently going to be a very hot one.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Leading Dynamiter Makes a Confession.

CORONER O'DONNELL TO BLAME.

Public Opinion and Press Comment—An Insane Woman Near Olympia Burns Herself and Four Children to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The leader of the band of dynamiters arrested last night is Henry Weisman. He is a Bavarian by birth, a chemist by profession, 25 years old, resided with his family at 815 Pacific street, is president of the German anti-coolie club, and president of the Fifth ward anti-coolie league. On being questioned he said: "My intention was to aid in enforcing what O'Donnell told us was the law against the Chinese. The only thing that troubled me was that Coroner O'Donnell was always saying that if the Chinese were well supplied with arms; that they had armories in Chinatown and were drilling every night with Winchester rifles. I was afraid that when the Chinese were ordered to go they would resist and attack our people. I therefore resolved to experiment and see if I could not invent a superior weapon. I commenced experiments twelve days ago and purchased some dynamite. My idea was to make something that could be thrown like a hand-grenade. We experimented at different times under the rocks near the Cliff house, but the results were unsatisfactory. O'Donnell knew we were experimenting. He had often talked of dynamite, and he called his newspaper the *Anti-Coolie Dynamiter*."

THE OTHER MEN.

The man who gave the name of Koosbier when arrested is also known as Kowalski. He is a Prussian, and speaks six languages. He rented a small room on Lombard street. According to the story, he was formerly a banker at Riga, Russia, but being a Jew, was driven from the country, and lost all he had. He came to New York, and was appointed an agent of the Jewish relief society, and visited Oregon and Washington territory to take up land for his people. He was to receive $600 for every family for whom he procured a government settlement. He claims that Henry Villard assisted him in his labors. He recently came to this city and identified himself with the anti-coolie league.

Charles M. Meistadt is president of the Third ward anti-coolie club, and vice-president of the German branch of the same. He is a German by birth, 24 years old, and resides at 404 Geary street. In his room the detectives found 300 bridges, bearing the letters, "D. A. C. S."

Oscar Eggers lives at 812 Clementina street, and is peddler by occupation. He is 35 years old, and speaks very little English.

THE BOMBS.

The bombs which were found are made of gaspipe, from five to seven inches long and about one inch in diameter. While Capt. Lees was handling the machine and bombs, Weisman cautioned him to be careful. "Don't handle them," he said, "so roughly. You might blow us all to the glory-cone."

After the four men had been handcuffed Weismann said:

"If it leaks out that you have us under arrest, and if you do not take us down in a carriage so that we will not be seen in your charge, I will not be answerable for your life."

"My young friend," remarked the captain, "let me tell you that if anybody wants to take you from us there won't be much of you left when we get through."

The prisoners have been charged with misdemeanor, for unlawfully storing giant powder. The highest penalty is six months' imprisonment or $1000 fine. Further developments are expected when the men are called for examination.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEN.

None of the persons mentioned in the "proscribed list" of the socialistic association express any uneasiness or fear for their life. Judge Hoffman said, in an interview: "I don't feel particularly worried about my own safety. I'm willing to take my chances with the rest. I don't see what they expect to gain by removing the men in that list. Suppose they should succeed in their attempt. Capital would take flight, the city would be disgraced, and the community would receive a blow from which it would never recover. Of course in these times any crank can have means of destruction in his hands."

Gen. Barnes said: "I don't feel particularly alarmed. There may be something in it, but not enough to be worried about."

Judge Sawyer said he knew nothing of the affair, except what he had read in the newspapers, and does not take enough interest in it to find out more.

No examination of the prisoners was made to-day, as further information is expected.

Mayor Bartlett says: "Some days ago Chief of Police Crowley informed me of the existence of such a plot, but I did not apprehend any danger and was inclined to believe that it was simply a movement for discouraging Chinese immigration. They are hair-brained fellows, and would probably not hesitate to inaugurate a reign of terror in the Chinese quarter, and if once started they might be impelled to go further than they expected."

Further charges of misdemeanor have been entered against the prisoners, the object being to have the matter thoroughly investigated. Efforts were made this afternoon to release the prisoners on bail. Bonds were fixed at $1000 each.

MORE PUBLIC OPINION.

Judge Tobin said: "I never had any personal fear, and I don't think the community need have any reason to fear that any of its prominent citizens will be suddenly removed. True, there is some danger to be apprehended, in view of the fact that the affair was in the hands of a lot of cranks and fanatics."

Novelli, Officer Stuart M. Taylor attributed the whole plan to incendiary harangues of Coroner O'Donnell, and said that the latter ought to be suppressed. He continued: "This crank's incendiary utterances are a disgrace to our civilization. Such things will ruin our reputation. Look at the effect all this will have at the East. Congressman Morrow is about to introduce a bill in congress for more complete exclusion of the Chinese. Now he will be met with the retort: 'Oh, all this is the handy of a crank.' Our reputable citizen should see that the demagogues are suppressed."

Colonel Bee, Chinese counsel, said: "This is no scare and no joke. I have been advised of the existence of a plot for a long time, and I have received anonymous notes making personal threats against me. I never for a moment apprehended any danger to myself."

Class Spreckels put the whole thing down as the work of locals, of boys, who wanted to make money without working for it. "I think it probable that those incendiary speeches by O'Donnell incited this thing. The authorities ought to have suppressed O'Donnell long ago."

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED.

Papers and pamphlets captured proved of an interesting character. Some of them were copies of a diminutive journal, the *Nihilist*, organ of incendiary Russians in America. The publication contained sentiments not calculated to inspire love of quiet government. A verse in one poem was:

Violence, O priest, we listen
To truer voice than yours.
The God that gave the czar so much,
Can be no God of ours."

The issue closed with: "Newlight means *dynamite*." In several of the papers were portraits of Michael Bakounine and Johann Most, the latter an agitator arrested some time ago in New York. One of the pamphlets told how to make explosives and how they should be used. One was entitled "Revolutionary warfare." There were some twenty pages of manuscript in Russian that were given an interpreter for interpretation. An interesting little volume gave all the necessary information how to make a sparkite and to arrange infernal machines.

PRESS COMMENT.

The *Bulletin* this evening says on the subject of the discovered socialistic plot: "The police made quite a sensational discovery last evening. They stopped on a lot of dynamite bombs in the northern part of the city. Some dynamite literature and mementoes were also discovered. The theory of the police connects the find with a socialistic organization said to have been active several years ago. The men arrested were four in number—a Russian and three Germans. Connection with the anti-Chinese movement is assumed, from the fact that one of the men arrested is president of an anti-Chinese club. If the movement were distinctly anti-Chinese it exhibits ignorance of character wholly impossible. W. W. Morrow, our representative in Congress, is one of the ablest opponents of Chinese immigration in the state, but he is among the doomed. Wherever there is any social uneasiness there is an element in the background ready to profit by it. It has no concern with any public question, one way or another. It is disorder and anarchy for which it toils. But it is never very large or important. The police may have got very near to it in its recent descent. Further developments will be necessary, however, to confirm the fact. No intelligent person need be told that the Chinese question cannot be settled by violence of any kind. When order is menaced all other questions sink into insignificance. In order to enable our representatives to make the fight they have now before them in congress with any hope of success, every anti-coolie element should hasten to disavow every intention to resort to any but lawful means and constitutional methods to solve the problem."

The *Bulletin* says further: "Disorder of any kind would be welcomed by those who favor a continuance of coolie immigration. It is about the only condition at this time that can save them from discomfiture. The best movement that the Chinese Six Companies could make is in starting a dynamite melodrama. If the anti-Chinese movement should become associated with disorder, the Chinese Six Companies would stand a chance to win."

FROM THE "POST."

The *Post* says: "San Francisco is afflicted with demagogues. The half fool, half rogue is a dangerous mixture, and San Francisco is well acquainted with the type. For some months past Coroner O'Donnell, a perfect specimen of the class, has been employing himself and worrying the city more or less. His election to the office of coroner last fall was a very poor joke, which his voters pay down punishment, for it turned O'Donnell's head and inspired him with the crazy ambition to be governor. In order to keep himself before the public he has been delivering Sunday harangues on the sand lot. He has made the Chinese question his hobby. Not long ago he issued a proclamation commanding the Chinese to leave the city before January 15th next, or take the consequences. By talking largely of hidden arms and needs of valor and blood to come, he has produced a more serious result than he calculated upon or wished. Precisely as at San Jose, last summer, he impelled by his extravagant speeches a poor, witless wretch to set fire to the property of a dozen citizens guilty of the crime of employing Chinese labor. The police have discovered a dynamite conspiracy, and the conspirators are men who have attended O'Donnell's meetings, believed what he said, and set about carrying his bloodthirsty vaporings into deadly effect. Among the men allied with the coroner in his crusade against the Chinese, and for office, are a number of crack-brained socialists, always glad to help along any agitation that promises a violent outcome. As far the dynamite conspiracy which the police have exposed, we are not inclined to believe that it is nearly so serious as the fears of some and the interest of others wish the public to believe. The people of San Francisco are pretty hard-headed, and not devoid of a sense of humor. The general inclination has been to smile at O'Donnell's sanguinary speeches and his military preparations. Nothing is harder for a crank to bear than to be laughed at, and it is highly probable that the chief object of the bomb makers who have been arrested was to make some sort of demonstration which would startle and frighten the city into taking them seriously. The police are to be commended for their faithfulness, and it is to be hoped that the murderous fools who have been apprehended will be dealt with as severely as the law will permit. As for O'Donnell, this should be a warning to him. The people are patient, but there is a point beyond which they will not permit disturbers of his kind to go. He has reached that point."

WEISMAN AT LIBERTY.

Henry Weisman, one of the four dynamiters arrested last night, was liberated this evening in $2000 bail. Following on this a meeting of the German branch of the anti-coolie league was held at Irish-American hall, over 2000 being in attendance. Weisman was one of the principal speakers. He denounced Coroner O'Donnell. On a call for a show of hands O'Donnell was deposed as president of the anti-coolie league. Matters are quiet and no trouble is expected.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY NEAR OLYMPIA.

An Insane Woman and Four Children Burned to Death.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Dec. 14.—This morning at Long Prairie, about eight miles from this place, a deplorable event occurred, news of which was received here to-day. Mrs. Mineer, a relative of Mr. David Chambers, has for some time manifested symptoms of insanity, and according to report she last evening saturated papers with coal oil and distributed them about the house, telling one of her children, on inquiry, that she was wetting them with water. Early this morning she made the remark that she was about to destroy the whole family, and her husband, fearing that she was about to attempt his life, proceeded to put her out of the room, but on opening the door discovered the house in flames. Reaching the front door with one of his children, he found it locked and the key removed. Thereupon he ran to the back door, and found it nailed up. Finally he and his little daughter succeeded in escaping through a window, but were both badly burned. The unfortunate woman, with her four children, were burned to death. The survivors were taken to the residence of Mr. Chambers for medical treatment.

CALIFORNIA.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL POOL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The third meeting of the transcontinental railway association took place this afternoon. The committee of three on reorganization were, for a second time, obliged to ask for an extension of time before making a report. It is stated positively tonight that their report will be ready for to-morrow's meeting. If the report is adopted the question of percentages will be taken up, and there is every reason to believe that this will lead to a long discussion. Whatever result is reached, it is certain it will improve serious changes in the present rates of percentages, and the probabilities are that the northern roads will not be the gainers.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—North Pacific, cloudy weather and rain, southerly winds, brisk to high along the coast. Middle Pacific, cloudy weather and rain, in the northern portion, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain in the southern portion; southerly winds, brisk to high along the northern portion of the coast. South Pacific, fair weather; variable winds, generally northwesterly.

UTAH.

COURT NOTES FROM SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 16.—To-day Deputy Marshal Collin, who shot Joseph E. McMurrin, which started the recent excitement, applied to the court to be admitted to bail. McMurrin will recover. His statement, made when he supposed he would die in a few hours, was read in court for grading the offense and fixing bail. The statement shows that McMurrin made an assault on Collin, without warning or a word spoken, in an alley-way leading to Collin's house. It makes no mention of accomplices and gives no reason why he was there. Collin was admitted to $1500 bail.

The conspiracy trial of Brig Hampton was postponed till Tuesday next.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ANOTHER ARREST ABOUT DAWNE.

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—It is asserted that Judge Dawne, of Alaska, the alleged forger, who is reported to have gone to Europe via Montreal, is in hiding in Victoria, never having crossed the Sound.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

LYNCHED WITH CLUBS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 16.—Near Feild, Putnam county, recently Thomas Robinson, colored, outraged Mrs. Joseph Brown, after which he stoned her to death. Robinson was arrested, tried and convicted, and while en route to jail to-day, was taken from the guard by a mob and beaten to death with clubs.

Dr. E. R. Eaton, Occulist and Aurist, 4 W. corner First and Morrison sts.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel of New York Boycotted.

VANDERBILT'S TOMB GUARDED.

Four Persons Burned to Death near Detroit—Gladstone's Scheme or Home Rule for Ireland —Foreign Notes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Boycotting by the Central labor union of John Sharman, Secretary Endicott, Warner Miller and others for stopping at the Fifth Avenue hotel, have attracted some attention. Recently the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue hotel became involved in a quarrel with the Central labor union, and the latter association immediately decided to boycott the hotel, and every one that stopped there. For obvious reasons the boycott only extends to public men and men of business prominence. John Sherman was one of the first to go to the hotel after the declaration of war, and the morning after his arrival he found an unassuming bill lettering him the hotel was in a state of siege, and he must leave at once if he wished to save his social and political future. The circular went on to say that the Central labor union was a powerful organization, and could ruin any man, socially, commercially or politically, if they so desired Mr Sherman simply turned the circular over to one of the clerks of the hotel, saying he had no use for it. He continued to stay at the hotel and has been placed on the proscribed list.

OTHER OFFENDERS

Secretary Endicott's experience was a similar one.

Warner Miller received his warning circular ten days ago, but he returned again to the Fifth Avenue yesterday, and increased his offense by taking his wife with him. He said yesterday that he should pay no attention whatever to the threats of the union. Nearly every mail brings a new grist of circulars from the boycotters. No name is signed to the circular, it being prepared in printed form, and having the name of the Central Labor Union at the bottom.

Ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, found one of the circulars in his mail yesterday morning, and promptly consigned it to the waste basket. "No one but a demagogue, he said, "would pay any attention to such a suit."

The only man the circular is reported as having effected is Gen Butler. He received notice just as he was leaving the hotel, a short time ago. The clerk at the hotel said to-day that the general had not returned there since

THE DEAD MILLIONAIRE

Extensive Precautions Taken Against Grave Robbers—The Tomb Well Guarded

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Philip McCarthy and Charles Smith were arrested this morning for theft. In their rooms were found papers and memoranda referring to a scheme to rob Vanderbilt's tomb at Newdorp. The iron gates to the old Moravian cemetery at Newdorp, Staten Island, are closed every night at 6 o'clock, and four of Pinkerton's detectives, armed with heavy navy revolvers, take the place of three ordinarily armed men who, during the afternoon, have been on guard at the tomb of William H Vanderbilt. Others are concealed in bushes around the tomb, while the roads on either side of the gate are well watched. During the day the guard is less numerous than at night, but precautions are no relaxed. To-day two sentry boxes were put in post on near the tomb. Some of the precautions taken to prevent violation of the tomb are such that an account of them can not be published.

AN ALARM SYSTEM

The niche in the vault in which the coffin of the dead millionaire is placed, is connected with an electrical alarm, and even if a tunnel could be driven to the tomb, any attempt to remove the body or tamper with the wires of the alarm would be made known immediately at the headquarters of the detectives. A registering alarm clock has been placed near the gate of the vault, and a short interval the guard is required to register his presence at the tomb

Neither at to remove the body is expected, but in view of the precautions taken to prevent it, the watch over the tomb will be maintained in the same manner until the mausoleum is finished. It will be almost impossible for any number of grave robbers to carry away the body

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS

FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH

DETROIT, Dec. 16.—At an early hour this morning the village of Woodmere, a suburb of this city, was the scene of a horrible fire. Some men returning home at 2:30 discovered the small frame house of Frank Knox on fire. Help was summoned, but before it arrived the house was totally destroyed

After daylight a search was begun for the bodies of the family who were thought to have been in the building. Knox was found on the floor in the front room with his wife in his arms, both bodies being burned to a crisp. A few feet away was an unrecognizable mass, supposed to be the remains of the oldest child, a boy 8 years old. Of the baby, nine months old, there was no trace and it is supposed the body was completely consumed From the positions of the bodies it is thought Mrs. Knox, who was an invalid, had overturned the lamp and that they were all overcome by the flames before help could reach them.

Frank Knox was known to have money in the house, which he had been saving to make some payments. Searchers in the ruins found a revolver, and it is known that Knox never owned one. These two facts lead to a suspicion that murder was committed for the sake of robbery, and the building was then fired to cover up the crime.

CIGAR MAKERS COMING WEST.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The secretary of the Chicago branch of the International Union was seen in regard to taking cigar makers to San Francisco to compete with coolies this morning. He said about eighty Chicago men had signified their wishes to go to San Francisco. Arrangements have been made with the Central and Union Pacific roads to take the men there at the rate of $30, for which they will be transported. Members of the union are guaranteed $3 for machine work and $12 for hand work. The rates which prevail here are $7 and $8. The necessary funds will be advanced by the union to any member wishing to go and unable to pay his fare, money so advanced to be repaid in installments of 15 per cent of his earnings weekly

THE MEETING OF SILVER MEN

NEW YORK Dec. 16.—The main parlor of the Metropolitan hotel was occupied by gentlemen to-night who had assembled to hear the silver question discussed Probably sixty or seventy persons were present. The meeting was under the auspices of the anti-monopoly league. Hon Edwards Pierrepont presided. He and A J Warner were the principal addresses, against the coinage of silver with gold in value. Gen Thomas Ewing of Ohio, had been expected, but sent word that he could not come Resolutions offered by Mr Warner were adopted, declaring in favor of the free coinage of silver, and protesting against increasing the amount of silver in the standard dollars Several other resolutions were made and the meeting adjourned

SCARLET FEVER IN AN ORPHANS HOME

PITTSBURG, Dec 16.—Scarlet fever of a malignant type has broken out in the Protestant Orphans' home on Pike street, Allegheny. Two children died yesterday and two to-day. Eight cases are reported. The home contains 150 children. The building is being thoroughly fumigated and the children will be removed to the Soldiers' Orphans' home at Scottdale, Pa.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

ENGLAND.

GLADSTONE'S SCHEME FOR HOME RULE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The *Post's* London special claims the highest authority for the statement that Gladstone's scheme for home rule contemplates the granting of Parnell's demand for a Dublin parliament, which will deal with Irish affairs, provided the Parnell party guarantees adequate protection to the minority Irish members by this scheme will not be precluded from the House of Commons This power of veto will only be exercised by the crown upon advice of Irishmen, and parliament would be a pure representative of the best elements of the Irish nation than the present Irish party a the house of commons, who have been elected merely to annoy the British government. Gladstone has secured the support of Earls Spencer and Granville, and expects to win first of the Marquis of Hartington and even of Goschen. He hopes to carry the scheme through the house of lords, in view of the great gravity of the situation Failing in that, he is confident of a fresh mandate from the English people.

A NEW SENSATION IN LONDON

NEW YORK, Dec 16.—The *Herald's* London special says The Parnell scare here is now accompanied by a hydrophobia scare, which the new papers discuss on the same page with home rule Policemen in plain clothes, who last Yuletide hunted dynamiters, are now provided with long iron rods, having slip nooses at the lower end, to hunt dogs with The name of Pasteur is as much on the popular tongue as that of Parnell. Among the leaders on the dog scare this morning is a long one in the *Chronicle*, which begins "Now that the excitement of the general election is over, dogs seem to have taken the place of parliamentary candidates as an arresting public question. The recent police order for regulating the behaviour of our canine friends has had the effect of getting a good many of their owners into trouble" There have been fifty-six cases of rabies reported this year in London

FREIGHT RATES ADVANCED

LONDON, Dec. 16—At a conference at Liverpool of the Allan ie steamship companies, it was decided that the present freight rates were profitless. The question of the amount of increase to be made was referred to a future conference. An advance of 50 per cent is considered probable

IRELAND.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

DUBLIN, Dec 16—In an interview to-day Harrington said 1600 national league branches averaging 300 members, had donated £12,000 to the executive committee during the present year He said some new national members of parliament would receive salaries from the league The extinction of the liberals, he thought, would immensely benefit the Irish cause. Harrington also said boycotting was outside of the league's programme, and the practice was confined to allow branches. The executive committee, he said, would stop boycotting whenever such power was misused

MICHAEL DAVITT SPEAKS

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—Michael Davitt, speaking in Dublin to-day, said the league would open special industries for the workmen would cooperate. He announced that he would forth with commence agitation to abolish landlordism in towns, and secure to tenants the benefits farmers enjoy, through the working of the land act He denounced the earl of Pembroke and the earl of Meath, for drawing huge sums of money in Dublin that rightfully belong to the people

THE EASTERN WAR

BULGARIA ACCEPTS THE PROPOSAL

SOFIA, Dec 16—Bulgaria has accepted the proposal of the powers for an international commission to demarcate the Bulgarian-Servian frontier under certain reservations. She wishes the commission to consider fairly the recent victories of the Bulgarian army

A CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16—The porte has sent a circular to the powers in reference to the mission of the Turkish delegates to Eastern Roumelia. The porte explains that the situation in Eastern Roumelia is precarious

SOLDIERS FREEZING

BELGRADE Dec 16—The weather is intensely cold throughout this region and the soldiers at the front are suffering severely from it. A number of Servian soldiers have been frozen to death while asleep

BURMAH.

ELEVEN EUROPEANS MURDERED

RANGOON, Dec. 16—Eleven Europeans, who were working for the Bombay and Burmah trading company, on hearing of the rupture between Burmah and the Indian government tried to reach Manipoor On the 20th of November they were overtaken and murdered by Burmese troops in a steamer belonging to the king and commanded by a palace official named Thandawmoung It is alleged that Tyndale, the Europeans prime minister, was implicated in the massacre The inhabitants of Rangoon are incensed at Tyndale being allowed to retain his office.

ITALY

MURDERERS CONVICTED

ROME, Dec. 16.—The trial of butcher Tozzi, his wife, son and daughter, who were charged with the murder of another butcher, Peggi, was concluded to-day. Tozzi and son were condemned to death, the wife was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, and the daughter to ten years.

A CORKER IN SMILES

It is noticeable that Georgia politicians are not having much to say at present on the prohibition question —Savannah (Ga.) News

A sign in St. Louis reads "Laundress and Poetess." Her poetry ought to be very clean. But then, perhaps, it is so thin that it won't wash

"And how does Gar ey like to go to school?" kindly inquired a good man of a 6-year old boy "I be goin' wel enough," replied the embryo statesman ingenuously, "but I don't like staying after I get there"

Texas papers are speaking of the late George Eliot as "a gifted, but very immoral man" Yes, poor fellow! he had its weakness, but as a pugilist he stood unrivaled England will not soon forget his celebrated "Mill on the Floss"

A country schoolmaster whose wife was one of his pupils had occasion to punish her one day The next day the school-house door bore this inscription "School closed for one week, owing to the illness of the schoolmaster"

Hancocks all the gilt off the gingerbread of an editor's life to know that when he has written a fiery and brilliant article denouncing tyranny and exposing slavery he will have to go home and split a bushel of wood for his wife and shine his mother in law's boots.

A gentleman was showing in a certain church gave a bereaved widow in the agony of his wife At the time of his second marriage someone made the remark "Suppose this wife were to die" At which the frank said, "Way, then he'd have to put a double sash"

The following are some anatomical localities newly mentioned in current life story: "He kissed her upon her appearance" "She wrapped him upon his return" "They seated themselves on sofas" "He fell upon his knees and implored her to be his" "He threw himself at her feet and begged her hand" "He fell upon her neck and wept" "She threw herself into his arms and he kissed her" "He threw himself at her feet and begged her hand" "He fell upon her neck and wept" "She threw herself into his arms and he kissed her"

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Report Favoring Extension of Mercantile Pavilion Lease Adopted

Street Railway Companies Ask for Extension of Franchises for Unconstructed Lines—A Dull Meeting and Little Done.

A regular meeting of the common council was held last evening, Mayor Gates in the chair and all the members present

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

From A Hamilton, asking for redemption of real estate sold during his absence from the city for assessment for Jefferson street improvement, referred to the committee on judiciary and city attorney.

From J Daly, calling attention to confusion in numbering of houses in East Corbett street, and asking that the matter be rectified, referred to the superintendent of streets

From Wm. M. Ladd, asking to be heard before the council relating to an overage to rest in Tanner creek, and asking that a brick culvert be constructed from the northern terminus of the existing culvert, near Band N Fourteenth streets, to a junction with the D street culvert, and thence in a direct line from the north end of the D street culvert to the intersection of North Eleventh and E streets, thence to the Willamette river, to be used for sewage purposes and for carrying the water of Tanner creek, such sewer to be at least six feet in diameter, referred to committee on judiciary and city attorney.

From Thomas Bulger, asking to be exempted from street assessment in the matter of the Clay street sewer, referred to committee on streets and city surveyor

From the P M & P company, asking for an extension of ninety days for completing their contract on Corbett street, granted

From the O P & C company asking an extension of ninety days in which to complete their contract on Corbett street; granted.

From John Miller and others, asking for a lamp at the intersection of Twenty first and L streets granted.

From J T. Rasmussen and others, asking for a lamp at the intersection of North Twenty third and D streets; granted

From H. Moore and others asking for a lamp at the site of the sidewalk of J street near Water granted

From the Multnomah Street Railway company asking that their franchise to operate their road on B street from First to Fifteenth, which expires on Dec 31st, be extended for a period of two years referred to the councilmen on judiciary and city attorney

From Ainslee and others asking for lamps at North Fifteenth and P streets and on the bridge near Q street, granted

From Wm. M. Ladd and others remonstrating against the proposed grade of Second street at the intersection of Grover, referred to committee on streets and city surveyor

From a Wilcox giving notice of the fact that his contract for constructing a sewer on Clay street is completed and that the amount due him thereon is $1758 15 filed

From W T Spilman, asking that he be granted the exclusive privilege of selling refreshments in the city park on condition that he erects a neat and ornamental pavilion thereon, to cost $2,000, which will be turned over to the city at the end of seven years, referred to the committee on streets.

From C P Bacon and others, asking for lamps in North Eighteenth at H, J and K, and at K and I North Nineteenth streets, granted

From A I Maxwell and J H Davidson, offering to lease half of the Northern Pacific Express company's stables for the use of the city horses, for $45 per month, referred to the committee on streets

REPORTS

From the committee on judiciary, recommending that N Halprunner's bid bill of 18 10, for repairs to street lamps be paid, and that the superintendent of streets have strict persons attention to this matter in the future, adopted

From the same committee, recommending that the petition of L Barclay, for a reprieve once to 7 and 8, in block 15, by a legal deed from the city be granted and passed

From same committee, recommending that an extension of the lease of the Marke block be granted to the Mechanic's Fair association and that the rent be increased to $250 per annum, adopted

The petition of Dr Keys for $50 for attendance on Dr English came back from the judiciary committee without recommendation

Farrell said the committee thought he bill too large and that the city had no right to pay it anyhow

Gallagher said the city ought to pay he bill as the doctor had been summoned by a city official in uniform, to-wit a policeman, and he thought Keys could recover by an action at law

Seats did not think so and opposed the payment of the bill as the council was not a charity institution.

Gerdes moved to make the bill $25 and pay it.

Forbes moved to indefinitely postpone the matter, which motion carried 6 to 3, the members from the First ward voting solid to pay the bill

The judiciary committee reported in regard to the petition of Mr Lenthall for return of money deposited as bail in the police court, that the record showed that the money was deposited, but failed utterly to show what became of it afterwards. They therefore recommended that the city pay the amount, adopted.

The judiciary committee reported in regard to repairs to street lamps, that the United States electric lighting company was bound by its contract with the city to furnish all art called required for said lamps, except the posts adopted

From the committee on streets recommending that a petition for opening D street, from Nineteenth to Twenty-second be granted, and that the city surveyor be instructed to make the necessary survey, adopted.

From the committee on streets, recommending that the license for shooting galleries be reduced to $5 per quarter, adopted.

From the viewers, in the matter of the proposed extension of Northwest Park street. They estimate the damages at about $400

The journals of last week and the readers of the mother, in this place Mr Chandler leaves a widow and two young children to mourn his loss

There are no saloons in this neighborhood against which the people would like to see the ordinance enforced The district court is in session and there is no lack of evidence, so the boycotters of Leonis's license to enter themselves

At a meeting of the Forest Grove Literary and Scientific circle officers were elected as follows President, Prof N Davis, vice-president, Miss W N. Ferrin, secretary, Mrs. W D Lyman As the next meeting essays upon the subject of magnetism will be read by Prof Lyman, Prof. Ferrin, L. S. Walker and Miss Aldame.

A student of Tualatin academy desiring to become company's pupils rose to church, requested church to do so and to do for. The latter, hearing that the young lady's company was engaged, replied to the note, accepting in the lady's name the invitation and promising to meet him on the walk With the aid of lady friends North Sixteenth street from B to G, read twice

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES.

Fixing the office hours of the auditor, surveyor and other city officials, from 9 A. M. to 4 P M.

Mr Andrus said as the ordinance did not meet with the approval of the council, he would ask leave to withdraw it, granted

Sears said he did not think the council had a right to allow a member to with draw an ordinance He moved that it be indefinitely postponed; carried.

So the ordinances can safely be considered dead for the time being.

Ordinances making appropriations to pay for the Jefferson street and Clay street sewers were passed.

RESOLUTIONS

Inviting the boards of firemen and police commissioners to use the council rooms for their meetings, adopted

Giving notice of intention to improve the intersection at East Park and college streets adopted

Authorizing expenditure for lamp on J street, near Twenty-second

Directing a survey of proposed extension of D street from Nineteenth to Twenty-second adopted Adjourned

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

OLYMPIA, Dec 16

Mr Jacobs has introduced a bill for the support of the W T university at Seattle which provides for an appropriation of $4000 "for the payment of teachers' salaries and professors in the literary department and for a further appropriation of $1000 for incidental expenses of the law and medical departments. The bill also provides for an appropriation of $800 for the purchase of books for the university library and $500 for the purchase of philosophical instruments and chemical apparatus, besides $2000 of needed repairs to the building It is proposed that these appropriations be supplied by a tax of one-eighth of a mill on the territorial valuation of property for university purposes, and the same to be expended only for these purposes This is a reasonable proposition and as long as the territory boasts of owning the property it would certainly be advisable to afford the means for its support, especially when the tax would never be felt.

H B 9 amends section 5490 of the code as follows "Civil actions in the several district courts in this territory shall be commenced by the filing of a complaint with the clerk of the court in which the action is brought."

H B 8, to amend sections 830 and 831 of the code, provides that to steal, take and carry, lead and drive away the property of another, of the value of $ 0, shall constitute grand larceny and be punishable by imprisonment not more than fourteen years nor less than six months Under the value of $50 shall constitute petit larceny, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 and not more than $100, or imprisonment not more than six months.

C B 12, to secure cancellation of satisfied mortgages, provides that mortgagees who fail to acknowledge satisfaction of a mortgage sixty days after the request has been made, shall be liable for the sum of $25, to be paid to the mortgagor, and the court may order satisfaction entered.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

OLYMPIA, W T, Dec. 16.—In the house Messrs Lewis, Dewar and Dean each presented numerous petitions praying for an act relative to teaching physiology and hygiene in the public schools.

Munday presented a resolution to adjourn from Friday next to Monday following, to allow the legislature to visit the hospital for insane, adopted

Lewis introduced H B. to amend the Seattle charter passed

Munday introduced a bill forbidding any rebate on passenger or freight charges by transportation companies, referred

Act amending the Spokane city charter referred

H B 10 locate the county seat of Spokane passed, ayes 10, noes 4

Munday was appointed a committee to make arrangement for the transportation of the legislative body to Steilacoom to visit the hospital The house adjourned

In the council Ferguson moved to furnish two copies of each printed bill for use of the governor and secretary carried

H B 10 for removal of the county seat of Franklin from Ainsworth to Pasco passed

Bill allowing the school directors of West Tacoma to borrow money; passed

Bill to amend the graduating act; passed

Bill to amend the act relating to redemption of lands sold for taxes passed

Resolution for renting a committee room adopted

Resolution to visit the hospital; adopted.

The council then went into committee of the whole on C. B. 2 and 11, relating to exemptions and the price of legal advertising.

On rising the committee reported progress, and then which the council adjourned.

FOREST GROVE NOTES

FOREST GROVE, Dec. 15

The present grand jury appears to be mercifully inclined toward whisky dealers

Mr. and Mrs A. E Supley, of Oswego, are visiting their daughter, Mrs Miller, of Forest Grove

G. H Garrison, formerly of the academy, is teaching the people east of the mountains how to write

The Grove band are preparing a dramatic entertainment for the citizens' amusement and their own profit.

Forest Grove has, within the last week, been edified by an exposure of spiritualism, and a panoramic show.

It is reported that Rev H S. Mills, formerly of this place, has gone to England, in the interest of Whitman college.

The wife of Hon. W Lair Hill of The Dalles was in town last week to attend the funeral of her brother, William Chandler

The many friends of Mrs. Pinkham, formerly a teacher in Tualatin academy, were shocked to learn of her sudden death in California.

The young ladies' boarding hall connected with the fine university is becoming quite popular, especially among the young men who take meals there

William Chandler died last week, at the residence of his mother, in this place Mr Chandler leaves a widow and two young children to mourn his loss

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THE PARNELL PARTY.

A Sketch of Some of the More Prominent Home Rulers.

Parnell himself then Justin McCarthy, Timothy Healy, O'Connor, and Others

PORTLAND Dec. 16.

The most important element in the English house of commons to-day is what is known as the third party, to-wit Mr Parnell and his followers, the little band of men who hold in their hands the balance of power The mere fact of their being in this strong position a position they seem likely to hold, renders the name and doings of interest not only to Englishmen, but to the world at large. But it is not the purpose of the writer to discuss their policy or attempt a forecast of what the future may hold in store for them and for the country whose rights they are fighting. He here undertakes the more humbler task of sketching from personal remembrance some few of the more prominent home rulers. We may not be out of place however, to give a brief glance at the third party as a whole before dealing with particular members. The third party may be best described as a party of brains and "bounce" If they do not, like the celebrated band of Scotch reviewers, "cultivate literature upon a little oatmeal," they certainly cultivate politics and patriotism upon less deadly limited means. Their means are not, perhaps, of very imposing extent in the *Examiner*, are has been busily engaged in newspaper and book writing ever since. He has produced some charming poems, and his "Outline of Irish History" is deservedly popular. He is the beau ideal of the literary society man The ladies adore him, and the newspapers have engaged him to more than one long bending But he is still, on far easier knees, treading the primrose path of esthetic dalliance in single blessedness Once upon a time he was no eighth of the esthetes, and almost threatened the supremacy of Oscar Wilde but he became penitent, reformed and wrote some amusing magazine sketches upon "The School of Culture" He still retains, however, the odor of esthetic sanctity. He is good-looking, gracious in manner and an excellent conversationalist. He has the making of a good debater in him, but lacks the reckless audacity in verbal conflict of Tay Pay and others of that ilk. The

"NOBLE BOY PATRIOT."

Young Redmond (I forget his first names), is an impassioned speaker and an once lent amateur actor His detractors say that the part he plays best and always playing) at the Theater Royal house of commons, is that of the Noble Boy Patriot in the great Anglo-Irish comedy of "Home Rule, or Don't You Wish You May Get It." E. B

SUDSEYE NOTES.

PORTLAND, Dec. 16

The extra trade caused by the near approach of the holidays is welcomed by our merchants.

Considerable activity in the real estate market. Two lots on the main business street were sold to parties from as East this week, who will erect substantial brick buildings in the spring

The new university building approaches completion very slowly. The wet weather hinders the plastering from drying and so retards the work The heaters and ventilators have been put in and are ready to use.

The school tax levy of one and one-half mills for the ensuing year was fixed by a public meeting, last Monday, at 4 mills, which will raise about $2500, enough to pay off old debts and, with the income from state and county funds, run the public school nine months.

The Masonic order of this city are in a highly prosperous condition, the lodge numbering 120 members. It understood that it is their intention to erect a new brick block for business purposes, with lodge rooms for the accommodation of the craft, in the near future

Mr Sweet, of the Horne hotel, has purchased a lot on Willamette street and will establish a new baker. He is a good thing, and needed much more than we now gain inside just opened Of the latter we now have a surplus—seven saloons and two bakers.

Hon. J. H. D. Henderson, one of Oregon's pioneers, and an ex-congressman, died at his residence in this city on Sunday a.m., aged about 70 years. He was a man well and favorably known of in political character and whose loss will be felt by the community

We can now boast of a band with the most name of any city of our size in the state, to-wit "The Eugene City Firemen's Silver Cornet band" Fourteen instruments, all new and spanking, and if their abilities to blow equals their name we shall have music enough in the next year to last a decade.

It is widespread that the members of the city councils are holding secret meetings to contrive some plan whereby they can corral the oceans of water on our cross streets. They they intend doing without any system of drainage, such turgid sprinkles and ditches not being popular with that august body

THE MARKETS.

PORTLAND

Dr W Bowley & wf, Fort Gibbs
H M McCreary Spokane
W H Smith do
J Burrow, Eagle Island
J F Jones, Seattle
C C Olds, do
L T Jones, do
J G Cooper, Port Orford
R R Ervin Lancaster
H Ballouy Idaho
J Goodrich Dalles

H L Marston & wf Pendleton
F J Parker Walla Walla
J C Ordiner, Tacoma
W Fruvie, do
D M Woodbury, St Louis
C Smith, New York
D Tuttle, do
T Brewer Eugene
W Peterson Corvallis

GILMAN.

Lewis Morrison
R G Vernon
Rosabel Roy
Kitty Belmour
Julie Madison
Geo P Wall
Frank Wills

E. Heidenheimer
Rose Wood
Louis Deimar
Frank Richardson
Della Ashberg
Minnie Wall
Master Harry Belmour

Dahna & Company
Ed Ward Peerts, do
Arum Tito Dalles
J M Robertson, Indepnd

ST CHARLES

G W Davis, Seattle
C L Barlow Portland
J B Sperry do
W Cunningham do
J H Goodrich Idaho
Miss J Johnson Astoria
Miss J Bentley do
R Hampton, Eugene
H H Hoffman do
H Atkinson Snoqualmie
D L M Rose Dalles, S F
A L Frost do
Miss S Bell, Dalles
C C Bell do
J D Darby do

A W Metcalf Hillsboro
Miss Mc Murin do
J Van Horton Chenoy
J J Cox on Salt Lake
T Hodges, Dalles
T L Rapp do
A Partridge, Echo City
J Lowenberg do
Count New Yorkers
Mrs Miller Westport
Miss A Hunter do
W Norris Woodburn
Count Smith do
A Dardenne La Camas
Ed Wibbetson Dalles

INTERNATIONAL

W B Trafton Seattle
D Shipman do
W G Leland do
O G Washburn Tacoma
John McFarland do
Tom Cooper do
J Bell do
W L Dellar do
Frank Dellar do
A Henderson do
J Bell do
J Hines do
J Hines do

R Doyle Colfax
A Lindgren Dalles
A Thompson Pendleton
Jas Thompson do
W Bullett New York
Mrs Elliot & Co
Mrs Hinchley do
Lunk Oregon
Mrs Dono Williams
Anderson Hillsboro
Jones do
D Smith, San Francisco
D Dotter Umatilla

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Bronchitis and Diseases of the Throat.

MARVELOUS RESULTS OF OUR METHOD OF CURE.

Importance of Attending to Bronchitis in the Early Stages.

By DR. VAN MONCISCAR,
132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

If you have a Dizziness of the Head, Ringing in the Ears, Difficult Breathing, Sharp Pains in the Chest, Dullness of the Head a Tired, Irritable, Nervous Feeling and Fear of Impending Evil, with a Dread of being Alone or the Desire to be Alone, if your Memory is Failing, Mind Confused and Despondent or if you have Cold Hands and feet an Aversion to Society you are suffering from a Serious Disease of the Nerves. Don't delay. You have no time to lose Call at once

DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

132, 134 Third st., Portland, Or.

Our methods of Examining patients are unequalled. The number of diseases and conditions for the purpose of examining the body invented to-day with scientific accuracy the exact condition of each organ of the body, and whether and locate every ache and pain, and how to cure it.

The analysis of the blood with the microscope and test paper chemicals and reagents, is a discovery of recent date, and one which can be obtained in no other way. It is the only true means known for the cure of the most serious diseases of the blood. Consultation free. Letters for advice must contain stamp.

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With our new methods of treatment and the discovery of new and recently introduced instruments, we are prepared to treat successfully all curable cases of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, including the following: Inflammation of the Eye Lids or Globe, and Near-sightedness Inversion of the Lids, Specks on the Eyes, Cataracts, Weeping of the Eyes, Ulcerations, Inflammations, Abscess of the Ear, Chronic Catarrh of the Eye Ball, Partial or Complete Deafness, Foreign Bodies in the Eye, Wild Hairs Cross Eyes, Burns or Wounds of the Eyes, Lacrymal Fistula, Running of the Ear, Night Blindness, Fistula in the Bone, Eyes Sunken in the Head, Pain in the Eyes Pain on Exposure to the Light, Eyes Sensitive to Morning or One Eye Only, Inflammation of the Ear, Ulceration or Obstruction of the Eustachian Tube, Tumors, Polypus, Diseases of the Throat, Granulations, Ringing Noises, Thickened Drum etc

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...ERE...

...s and Diseases of the Throat.

...S RESULTS OF OUR NEW ...ETHOD OF CURE.

...of Attending to Diseases of ...e Larly Stages.

...R. VAN MONCOVAR, ...Third st., Portland, Or.

...Eleven of the Head Palpitation of ...t, Head ache, Difficulty Fear of Impending Danger ...of being Alone or the Dark, Nervousness, Loss of Memory or Failing, and You are ...spondent or if you Dream More ...Nights Than Usual, You have a Sore ...ation Disease of the Throat, Health and ...no time to lose. Call at once.

...R. VAN MONCOVAR, ...Third st., Portland, Or.

...of Examining pupils it is now the case ...number of deaf-mutes and perfect blindness ...ginia is examining the different schools ...ained to tell with scientific accuracy ...on if such organs of the body are healthy ...t locate every ache and pain, are many ...

CANON FARRAR.

Kind Words at New York on Departing for England.

"Last Thoughts on America"—Travel Through the United States—Our two Great Wars—Tributes to our Eminent Men.

On the day before Canon Farrar sailed from New York for home, a representative of one of the metropolitan journals visited him, and came away with an extended report. He said that soon he landed at Quebec, in September last, he had been in nearly every principal city of Canada and the United States, going as far west as Milwaukee and as far south as Washington and as far east as Boston. Of his American audiences he said that they were more quiet than in England, so still his reception had been most cordial. "I have been deeply interested in all I have seen," said the archdeacon, "especially in observing the strength and weakness of democracy. The American people have a great reverence for law by which they maintain the old-time democracy that prevailed after the war for independence." He also expressed the opinion that a democratic form of government was no better than the wisdom and virtue of the people as the wisdom and virtue of the people are at the present time. He enlarged free education, and said that in that respect it was in advance of the English system. He also said that to pass and enforce laws universally now would do but little good, probably. The time had not come yet, and until such a law was possible he favored legislation tending to limit the sale of liquor.

HIS LAST APPEARANCE.

That evening Archdeacon Farrar made his last appearance in America, speaking on "Imperially wounded;" of the spirit of the time which men closed their stores and chalked on their shutters, "We have enlisted for the war." The blood of the gallant and the good flowed like a river. Ah! from the Indian mutiny, from the Crimean days, we know of these things also. How full of light to the North and South is that page of your history. In that war, I say, I see distinctly the hand of God. You were bitter against us then, thinking that our sympathies were rather with the South than with you, but, in the first place, the great heart of England was in no wise responsible for that miserable muddle of international affairs, the escape of the Alabama.

I remember that time remember from the heated discussions I daily held myself. There may have been in the upper strata of society, perhaps in a portion of the London press, something of the feeling which angered you, but with the people there was a loathing for the greed that brought that thing to pass. The voice of John Bright was not echoed in England. However that may be, England made frank acknowledgement and ample reparation [applause], and if few of us in England understood the true issues, neither did many among you in America. [Laughter.]

God gave you, then that strong homely, wise type of American manhood, Abraham Lincoln, [applause], calling him, as surely as he ever called David. He called from the leather store (Galena) the sturdy and generous soldier, Grant. [Applause.] He called James Garfield from the school house. Your civil war ended, and ended gloriously. "Let us have peace," your leader said. Federals and Confederates became Americans again.

THE SWORD FOREVER PUT AWAY.

You ended that great curse of slavery within your limits. Your nation had the will, the determination, the strength to cast it out, and, with the removal of this cancer on your body politic, your warring sections struck hands, and will remain I hope, one land, one people one heart, one nation forevermore. [Applause.] And then at once, and, let us hope, forever, you have laid the sword away and sheathed the

CHRIST IN HISTORY.

A Reply to Radical Unitarianism which Claims Him as a Great Religious Prophet

Unitarianism may not, indeed, be agressively hostile to what we term Evangelical Christianity, but from what it claims through its ministerial advocates, here and elsewhere, the attitude is not one of co-operation or sympathy. It would be impossible to take up and discuss, in a single article, all the points of difference between Unitarianism and Evangelical Christianity, and we shall discuss but one—the place of Jesus in the world and in history. The attempt of the Unitarian advocate under the guise of the much emphasized ethical discourse to relegate Jesus to the equivocal position of even a great or the greatest historic prophet of religion, is an advance beyond the past outlying attitude which, logically enough, he has maintained towards those who are "wearing the clanking, galling chains of Evangelical bondage." We do not undertake to teach these advocates what is Unitarian doctrine, but suppose it has been correctly set forth as natural religion intellectual and spiritual culture. In other words, it maintains that man is endowed with intellect to know the truth, with will to do good. He has reason which is among other things, capacity to know of the existence of God, of immortality and dependence upon God. This reason, the intelligence and discursive power of the human soul. So far, there is a parallel between this and evangelical thought. Then comes the revelation, differing essentially from natural religion. It is not a product of scientific research. It does not rest on the capability of reason, but on the generosity and goodness of God. It begins with the promise of a redeemer and ended with the ascension of Christ. At this point the parallel ceases. Unitarianism accepts Jesus as a great historic prophet, that is all. Evangelical

its rank into time. It stands to-day a great, grand, wonderful, triumphant flaming fact—as to whether we believe in it as divine or hold it as merely human—it will remain a triumphant fact.

The logic that makes Jesus a mere man, is a species of transcendental reasoning that few of us can appreciate. It makes of him half impostor and half holy. It is claiming that Jesus was half deceiver and half deceived. That sort of intellectual thaumaturgy may be pleasant to certain years, but it will not answer. Even in the cold climate of Oregon, a lie is a lie, a cheat is a cheat, and a counterfeit and impostor is not the teacher of the absolute religion of humanity.

AN INCONSISTENCY.

It is inconsistent to say with it is logic of these people that a cheat in religion is no cheat in life or in fact, that a true saving faith can be built on such a foundation of deception and trickery. That sort of theory does not account for Christianity as a true system of religion—what shall we say of its coherence with Christianity as a successful system in a time. It is just here that the theory referred to breaks down utterly it is utterly ridiculous. It would have us believe that a system begun in fraud and deception has proved itself the truest and most beneficial and sacred treasure in the world. Today, the men who profess to be Christians, can do what they will in this world. It controls temporal power—has moulded and fused it has mastered strength, it has confirmed wisdom and valor and ring it on men and thrones everywhere, as the acknowledged leaders—the vanguard of humanity.

There is no escaping the theory of those who hold up Jesus as a mere religious prophet. Unless Jesus was what he claimed to be, divine and manifest in the flesh—then he was an impostor. If a man takes the least as his choice, then he is logically bound to call Christianity a cheat, a delusion and a curse to all humanity. He cannot declare the purity and the holiness of Christianity, and insist upon the mere humanity of Jesus Christ. The Unitarian's "charming young Galilean carpenter" with such power

SHY OF POISON.

How People Instinctively Shrink from Drugs Containing Morphia and Opium—A Reporter's Researches.

From the Washington Daily Post.

For many years physicians have been much exercised over the use of drugs and medicines containing opiates or poisons. Opium smoking by the Chinese and the introduction of the habit into America as an evil which has been sought to be remedied and the police of Philadelphia have recently made successful raids on opium dens and arrested the proprietors. A more insidious form of poison than this, however, and one which largely affects not only the health but the lives of children is that which comes in the form of popular medicines. Nine out of ten of these it is known, contain narcotics or deadly metallic oxides. It is difficult, however, to be said to find a substitute for such things which would be purely vegetable and at the same time effect a prompt cure. That such a discovery had been made was announced recently by Dr. O. Grube chemist to the Brooklyn Board of Health, and a graduate of the University of Kiel, Germany publicly certified that he had at above the record, and found it free from narcotics or alkaloids in any stage of the ailment. A painless and happy combination which will prove highly effective. Hearing that Dr. Samuel K. Cox a graduate of Yale and expert analytical chemist of this city had analyzed the remedy in question and given public testimony as to its purity and efficacy a reporter of the Post was told by him that he had with such certificate and that not believing there was any danger in the use of the ailment of lung and throat diseases. He knew also that many public men in Washington had got the remedy a trial and felt confident if they were called upon had given it powerfully indorsed. One of them was Hon. J. S. Blackburn secretary of the Interior. Mr. Blackburn on being approached said he had used the remedy with relief and found it prompt in its action. By the advice of many friends who have it had recently full irritation from his throat and lungs and a cough which had troubled him much. Mr. Blackburn said that he was first induced to try it by a friend who had personally tested Congressmen J. H. Bagley, Jr. of New York, Wm. Mutchler of Pennsylvania, J. B. Brewer of New Jersey, Hon. B. Butler of Maryland, R. P. Ranson, Jr. of Ohio and prominent Members of the House of Representatives were emphatic in their endorsement of the remedy. Messrs. Ed. A. Clarke, Prebble of Public Build-

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO cook. Apply at 132 and 134 Third st. Dr. Van Moncovar's. 16d

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; reference required. Inquire 363 Seventh st. corner Stark. 16d

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG MAN whose last name who mean business need apply. Call at room 61, 128½ First st. 24n

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, who lives with his parents to learn a business; small salary. Address in own handwriting, stating age, Box 429 City. None but those of industrious and steady habits need apply. 16d8

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen in city or country to take fine work at their own homes; $3 to $4 a day easily made, work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G CO., 294 Vine st. Cincinnati, O. 17d28

WANTED—LADIES & YOUNG MEN TO DECorate Christmas, New Year and Easter Novelties. Each will earn a good prospects of steady employment and afterwards. Special furnished and all work mailed post paid. For full information address Decorative Art Works, Exchange Place Boston Mass. P. O. Box 3424.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC TH ROUGH well posted business man for Oregon and Washington, a permanency and liberal compensation if qualifications are satisfactory. Address P. O. Box 222, San Francisco, Cal. 6tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—GOOD LIVE ENERGETIC AGENTS to sell town of Oregon. For particulars call on or address M. E. Y. olley 215 4th st. Portland. 17n1m

A LIVE AT ONCE FOR AN AGENCY FOR LIFE of General Grant; get the only official complete life and it fully illustrated work done or decorated by citizens of the land; immense profits to agents wanted. All ress A. L. BANCROFT & CO. San Francisco. 6tf

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DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING apartments. 372 First st. 5d*

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, SINGLE OR en suite at 142 Washington st. 2*n1m

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1885.

THE F. C. SIMILE EVIDENCE.

THE OREGONIAN greatly regrets that it could not publish the *fac simile* matter presented today. But the Mitchell's departure from the state, it would have been interesting for him to see Mr. Pigott here at home. But it took a long time to send the matter to the engraver and to get to send the plates here for use, and the publication, therefore, was not practicable at an earlier date. Mitchell, in his letter of denial asserted "that for months these letters prepared in *fac simile* had been in possession of THE OREGONIAN." It had been in possession of the letters, but not the *fac similes* for the good reason that it was never supposed that their author would have the hardihood to deny them.

Now that the publication in *fac simile* is made, no further argument as to the genuineness of the letters is required. No intelligent and candid person has, indeed, entertained any doubts of the subject. But there are large numbers whose curiosity would like to be gratified by the insignia of proof. Positive proof is reached through the organs of vision more readily than through any other of the senses. Every one knows that he may deceive him, but he never will discredit the testimony of his faithful eye. This exhibit to the eye, therefore, disables denial. Thousands have been familiar with Mitchell's handwriting during twenty-five years. Specimens of it are scattered all over the country, in letters and papers innumerable. To the candid person who examines this extended *fac simile* one might as well say that he doesn't see Mount Hood when he is looking directly at it upon a clear day, as to declare that this writing is not Mitchell's own. He can no more disbelieve his eye in one case than in the other. Mitchell knows this; and hence he knows he can sustain no complaint at law against THE OREGONIAN as a property, or against the persons of its publishers. Hence he has not taken and has had no thought of taking the legal action that would have been commenced simultaneously with his denial had it been of any force.

The position of THE OREGONIAN, the character it has endeavored to establish and maintain, its traditions as a public journal and the expectations of the country, required it to oppose the election of Mitchell to the senate. So long as he remained in private station it had no reason to present these proofs of his unworth ness. Had it presented them three months earlier it never would not have been elected, for there would have been a reaction, a recoil, and the better sentiment of the country, which always moves slowly, would have had time to assert itself. THE OREGONIAN knew all this. But Mitchell asserted persistently that he was not and would not be a candidate, and THE OREGONIAN therefore knew also that if it published this matter in such circumstances the act would be discharged by his followers a wanton, malicious and wholly unjustifiable attack upon a private citizen. It was therefore only when it became no serious that he was seeking an election thus forming a combination with the democrats to effect it that THE OREGONIAN spoke out. Had it shunned a fight the assertion would have been made everywhere and has widely believed, that it had been a party to the coalition, or at least a passive spectator of it, induced thereto by mercenary or other unworthy considerations; and, as it had to speak out, it proposed to speak loud enough for every one to hear it. But the combination had been made; Mitchell had already secured through his well-known methods votes enough with the assistance of the democratic contingent to elect him, and he would have been elected, no matter what was charged or proven against him. There is an honorable public sentiment in this state, but in politics it seldom asserts itself as it ought. In other states, where there is a well-settled public opinion that brings moral forces to bear upon politics, the election of such a man as Mitchell would be impossible. It would not even be attempted.

Having necessary to produce this *fac simile* in order to fulfill THE OREGONIAN'S engagement and to overwhelm Mitchell's denial, we take the occasion to present in detail the history of one of his characteristic professional transactions. Supported as the narrative is by one of his own letters, it makes an exhibit which shows how far he is from being an honest man in his profession. It shows that he practices law as he practices politics, and that no one who employs him as a lawyer can lie sure of his fidelity. The case as presented is a somewhat intricate and complicated one, but the exposition given will make it perfectly clear. We do not comment further upon it. There are the facts; there is Mitchell's letter, and the reader will make his own comment.

We have placed before the reader a part of the record of Mitchell's personal, social, domestic and professional life, sustained in every particular by himself as a witness—by letters written at great length with his own hand. Perhaps his supporters don't care. Many of them certainly do not. Where there is no sense of decency there is no moral sentiment. Mitchell does not doubt like Mitchell all the better because of these revelations of his character. He might fairly admit the truth of everything THE OREGONIAN has said about him, and the body of his supporters would only admire him the more. But there is in Oregon a public sentiment, and a powerful one, that does not approve the kind of man which these disclosures, superadded to the previously known character of the man and his methods reveal. That sentiment cannot be outraged with impunity. It will be on the alert for an opportunity to assert itself. THE OREGONIAN has only to add that Mitchell's conduct in the senate, during the six years he sat there, was of a piece with his conducting the other relations of life; that is, he was corrupt in office, and extorted and received large sums of money from those who were doing business for the government. THE OREGONIAN stands ready to prove this in a court of law, if he will take the necessary steps to bring it there. What he would do as a lawyer is shown by the recital published in another place. Is there any doubt, then, as to what he has done and will do as a senator?

"A BIG THING ON ICE."

Thirty years ago, the passengers traveling between Panama and San Francisco were astonished to see cattle taken aboard the steamships at either end of the route and slaughtered from day to day during the voyage to supply the table of both cabin and steerage with beef. This involved the loss of a good deal of room on the ships, as there had to be a slaughter-house as well as a pen for the beeves on the guards; it necessitated the employment of a butcher on each ship, who had no time to devote to anything else; and it seated the whole forward part of the ship with the most unpleasant of odors during that portion of the voyage when the ship was in tropical weather. The next thing furnished by the endless evolution of Yankee ingenuity was a system of refrigerators by which beef could be slaughtered ashore and kept in a good state of preservation during the entire voyage, but this involved likewise the purchase of large quantities of ice. Of course there are ice-making machines of a dozen patents, but hitherto they had all failed to produce a good quality of ice except from fresh water. Hence the ice had to be taken on board the ships in large quantities, to meet the exigencies of a long voyage, enfeebled by stress of weather.

Recent experiments have, however, overcome this difficulty. A New York mechanic invented, a year or eighteen months ago, a machine for making fresh ice from salt-water, extracting the salt by a process other than the condensation by which water is freshened for boilers and washstands. The managers of the Pacific Mail Steamship company declined buying any machine except upon a six months' test, and the inventor placed one of his machines on the steamer Colon, plying between New York and Aspinwall. It is run by an Ames engine which works the electric generator, and it kept working in the day time, as the steamer works at night. After six months' test it has been proved entirely satisfactory and the company has ordered one machine for each of their steamers now in use. The [illegible] will not say ob-viate the necessity of carrying live cattle on board the larger steamers of the China line, but will at least facilitate the shipment of slaughtered beef for sale in the ports of Hong Kong and Yokohama. As beef is cheaper in Australia than in California, the boomerang may recoil upon the San Francisco butcher by bringing Australian beef into competition with them. The only improbability of that, however, lies in the fact that the voyage from San Francisco to Australia is six days longer than that to Hong Kong; and while the beef so refrigerated would not spoil altogether, it would lose much of its nutritious properties.

The sale of ice on the Panama steamers was a profitable traffic almost during the early days of California, indeed up to the completion of the Central Pacific in 1869. From 1850 to 1860 all the ice sold in San Francisco came from Sitka, but in the latter year Tevis & Haggin organized a company for the manufacture of artificial ice. In 1850 ice was sold on board the Panama steamers at one dollar per pound; in 1853 it was reduced to fifty cents per pound; in 1860 to three pounds for one dollar; in 1867 to twenty-five cents per pound; and now it is sold at twelve and a half cents. The introduction of ice machines on the ships would render this traffic a profitable one if there were only a large number of passengers on the ship.

But it will be on those ships where the ingenious mechanic will reap the most beneficent results for his invention. The real profit he will amass will be on board those British steamers engaged in transatlantic trade which carry hundreds of tons of slaughtered beef to Liverpool and Cork or every trip. They use tons of ice for that purpose and will require larger machines than there are in use on the largest Pacific mail steamers, which would now only be thirdless ships in point of size as compared with a dozen new vessels on the western ocean. So goes ahead the tireless wheel of Yankee invention, proving that the descendants of the weak and timid pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock on that bleak November morning, are a race of men equal to any emergency. The river was stubborn at the west has proven itself strong under the test of two centuries of the most earnest and practical work that the world has ever published since its earliest civilization.

It would appear from the debate in the house on Tuesday that the plan for destroying Randall's power was likely to prove unsuccessful. It is an effort on the part of those who call themselves "reformers" to get Randall out of the way. This they are trying to do by amending the rules, so as to take power out of his hands. It is a democratic fight, and republicans are trying to promote it. Most of them doubtless will support Randall. It is impossible to prevent Randall from becoming chairman of the committee on appropriations, and the purpose therefore is to take away from him the power which its position on that committee gives him. The fight means much more than the bare report of the debates would indicate. But they have taken a large contract who have started out to clip Sam Randall's wings.

The swift steamship of the Oceanic line, the Etruria, Umbria and Oregon, consume between 200 and 350 tons of coal each, daily, in their flights across the Atlantic. It is cited as creditable to American shipbuilding that the new steamers of the New York and New Orleans line, having a speed with 18 per cent. of first of the fast transatlantic vessels, and carrying more freight, will make the round trip, ten days of steaming, with the same amount of coal as is consumed in a single day by any of the Cunards.

If the surplus in the treasury is to be drawn upon for strengthening the coast defenses, the policy will not be permitted without the appropriation of liberal sums for the improvement of southern and western waterways. Combinations are likely to be formed on the basis of a proportional distribution of the treasury surplus, if that can be adopted.

It was announced by telegraph some days ago that President Cleveland cut out whole sections of his message to Congress at first, yet as delivered, it was fourteen columns long. A Chicago paper now has a dispatch from Washington which states that the expurgated portions are to be published in installments, so the public may be able to hear them.

Ferdinand Ward has been discharged from the stove-plate department of Sing Sing prison and put in as book-keeper of a firm of contractors for convict labor. The Chicago *Journal* says: If Ward keeps books as well for his employers as he did for himself, they will own Sing Sing in a year or two.

The St. Paul *Dispatch* is authority for the fact that the inspector's books of that city show building operations aggregating in cost $4,076,458 during eleven months of the current year. The Minneapolis *Tribune* boasts that the record of the books of its city for the same period is $6,586,268.

The Washington *National Republican* makes this prediction: "No silver legislation, no change in the tariff, no repeal of the civil service law—such will be the record at the end of the long session of congress.

Atlanta papers boast of the marvellous growth of their city. Among the proofs cited is the fact that there was not a swallow-tail coat in the city in 1850, and at a recent reception there were 200.

PERSONS AND EVENTS.

"Garth" says John Wilkes Booth was never married, and that the story about his wife and children is a hoax.

The late John F. Edward, of New York, left $20,000 with which to erect a monument to Lafayette at Burlington, Vt.

The National Dress society advises ladies to throw aside the old riding habit, don trousers and sit astride, if they would be comfortable, and save their horses.

Reuben R. Terrill, of Rutland, Vt., is said to be the oldest practicing lawyer living. He recently celebrated his 90th birthday, and has several cases now on his docket.

Occultations of stars, visible in the shades to the naked eye will occur on the night of the 19th inst., by means of which astronomers expect to give new measurements of the semi-diameter of the moon.

A passage from the will of Napoleon I. appears in a St. Louis museum. It is dated at St. Helena, April 18, 1821, and reads: "I die in the holy Roman Catholic faith, in the bosom of which I was born more than fifty years ago."

Martin B. Pepper of Fayette county, Pa., has a man thoroughly disgusted with himself. He was a candidate for poor director at the last election and was defeated by one vote, himself casting the deciding ballot, out of courtesy, for his opponent.

The duke of Somerset, who died a few days ago at the age of 81, was a noted infidel. He was the author of a work entitled "Christian Theology and Modern Skepticism," in which he contended that the mandate, "Search the Scriptures," had undone the world.

In Prof. Angeli's nearly completed portrait of the queen, her majesty is represented in her royal robes and crown, standing on a throne, while the rich folds of the purple train fall gracefully down the steps. She is decorated with the garter.

The ministers of Louisville will try to Moody and Sankey to hold a series of meetings in that city this winter, and they expect a visit from Sam Jones. It is feared that all this will not save Brother Watterson since the president refused to advocate free trade in his message.

Farmer John Sellers, who lives near Philadelphia, Ohio, has never had his face shaved, his hair cut or his nails trimmed. He will use nothing but homemade tools upon his farm, nor will he permit his sheep to be plucked of his sheep to be shorn. He believes it wicked to interfere with nature in the matter of his hirsute covering.

London gossip reports that both Queen Victoria and the Princess of Wales are much exercised in their minds at the very lively interest the prince is taking in theatres. He is getting the old and staid to other fun, and as parliament can no longer be depended upon to pay the gambling bills of royalty, the queen probably fears she may be called upon to loosen her purse-strings.

A little girl in Derby, with the mumps declared she felt as well as if Christmas had jumped down her throat.

The late John F. Edward, of New York, left $20,000 with which to erect a monument to Lafayette at Burlington, Vt.

THE MITCHELL LETTERS.

When THE OREGONIAN, some four weeks ago, published certain letters written by J. H. Mitchell, he denied their authorship and pronounced them "mine forgeries." It was stated by THE OREGONIAN that the letters could be produced in *fac simile*, and thus produced would carry their own proof of authenticity. In the hope of securing credit to his denial till after the election Mitchell challenged their production in that manner, and THE OREGONIAN answered that it would so produce them, or sufficient specimens of them, just as soon as the engraving could be done in the East and the plates transmitted here.

To-day THE OREGONIAN, in reply to Mitchell's challenge and in fulfillment of its own promise, covers a sheet the size of one of its own pages with this matter. It has selected for the exhibit the whole of the long letter which is forming printed; first, in order that it might present an extended and continuous exhibit of his handwriting, and second, for the reason that the whole of his proposition to his wife's sister is contained in it in one letter. The writing presented is about one-fifth or one-sixth part of the composition in possession of THE OREGONIAN addressed by Mitchell to the sister of his wife, professing undying love" for her and expressing a desire and purpose to marry her. THE OREGONIAN now has several of these letters which it did not possess at the time of the former publication. One of them written two days later than the one published in *fac simile*, runs as follows:

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.,
Monday evening, Dec. 18, '71.

My Dear, Darling Carrie: It is now Monday night, Dec. 18, *midnight*, and here I am seated in my lonely, *desolate* room, thinking of you. Mrs. M. is in bed and here I am all *alone, thinking, thinking, thinking* of my *own, own, own* darling. And as I think, oh, how many faces enter my mind; and what agony fills my desolate heart as I think can it be possible that she will within another week be lost to me forever, and me driven out on that shoreless sea, worse than wreck of wrecks; but no, these dark thoughts come over my mind and hope seems to desert me in the dim uncertain future. I am reminded of the *promise* you made me the day I left, with tears streaming from your lovely eyes and over your troubled face—and with a fluttering heart—that you would not get married, at least not until May. Oh! I believe you, Carrie. I know you could not under any circumstances, much less under such circumstances, tell me an untruth, although I am now told in a taunting manner day after day that on Saturday next you will be certainly married. I, *Dear Carrie*, bear it all in *patience*, although such a statement is like piercing my troubled heart with a burning rod. *Carrie, dear Carrie*, I am *not* happy. Oh! I cannot be happy as I am. What is the world without its pleasures, its wealth, its joys, its entertainments, without having the object with whom to love. You Carrie, please think, that he is enjoying himself and he perhaps scarcely ever thinks of me." But, dear girl, if you have such thoughts they are mistaken ones, for, my dear girl, you are in my mind all the time. When alone I am thinking of you, and when I am surrounded with the busy hum of the city my mind goes back to where my heart is, and I think of you and of the many happy hours we have spent together; and then look forward into the coming years, and hope for the time when you will be *wholly mine*.

I was very sick all the way here and you can imagine how I felt as I lay in my berth with every motion of the vessel and every revolution of the wheel drifting me onward away from the *only woman I love on this green earth*. This, dear Carrie, is the *truth*. *You know*, you must *know*, that I *love* you beyond the power of words to *express*, for I have risked everything for you, and now stand *ready*, if need be, to sacrifice my life. Anything and everything will I give for your sake, because to me you are dearer than all else.

Well, I must quit writing for you will think me crazy; and, *Carrie*, how do you suppose I will act at call the word come to me that you cannot come to Oregon and meet a fate like that? No, never. Sooner than that I would seek relief in that untried realm beyond the boundaries of time. My life has been one of trouble and of trial, but with you I would be a new man—a different man. *Carrie, I am not having a plain doctrine. This is enough*, but I am determined to be good and kind as I possibly can. But I am an *unhappy* man. That expresses the whole case. Tell your mother I hope she will not let *any one, not a solitary person* know that either she or you has got any letter or heard anything from me. *Mrs. M.* does *not* know that I have sent either of you anything or written to you at all. And now, *dear Carrie*, as you are with Mr. P. spending the evening, I shall tell you I remember one day away up near every thought of you and whose actions for the past *three* years must have convinced you that he is your true friend. I expect, Carrie, to be home at the very *latest* by the 10th of February, and may possibly be there much sooner. Please write to me, as I long to hear from you. Good night, my dear, dear girl, and may blessings rich and rare entwine their flowery wreaths around your angel form, protecting you ever from all harm.

Yours evermore, J. H. MITCHELL.

[In a blank space above the address of the foregoing letter is written the following:]

Carrie *dear*, will you please for my sake and for your *own* burn these letters for fear you might drop or *mislay them*.

The above letter seems to show that his wife was with him at the hotel, at the time he was writing these letters to her sister. The one above printed is closely written on sheet of note paper, which is all covered over, even the corners of the sheet being a fuzzed, as in the one published in *fac simile*. There are many others, some written in pencil, but all as unmistakably in his character as the one shown in the supplement to-day sheet.

The original of the letter printed in *fac simile* consists of two full sheets, written closely on all sides. The page in the exhibit is the exact size of the page in the original. The second page is written on the sheet opposite to the first, the fourth opposite to the third, the sixth opposite to the fifth and the eighth opposite to the seventh. The writing is in the style he has always followed when compressing his matter. On beginning the seventh page he assumed a more open hand, but, on running into the eighth, which is on the opposite side of the paper from the seventh, the writing becomes close again.

This publication places the authenticity of the letters beyond controversy. No man's handwriting is better known; none has more marked peculiarities. It could not possibly be mistaken for any other chirography in the world. The talk about "forgery" is as shallow as false. To forge documents so voluminous, and to preserve the verisimilitude throughout, every one sees at once is beyond human power. Let comparison be made with any piece of his writing of considerable length, and the correspondence will be found perfect. It should be remembered, however, that the letters were written nearly fifteen years ago. No doubt some slight changes in their author's handwriting have taken place since then, and very probably these revelations will cause him to affect certain changes now. But take any of his old letters, or legal papers, of which there are great numbers extant, and the comparison will be overwhelming. His recent chirography will, however, answer every purpose, and if we had the "copy" of his letter of denial, we would engage to engrave it, and let the case go to the public upon the comparison with it alone.

In accounting for the existence and preservation of these letters, it is only necessary to say further that they were obtained directly from the person to whom they were addressed. They were in her possession after her marriage; they were the articles that led to revelation and proof of Mitchell's relations with her, which were still continued, and divorce followed especially, when the husband found how he had been betrayed.

It would be unnecessary to rely on probability when the exhibit of letters themselves furnishes proof at once absolute and conclusive; nevertheless it may be said that Mitchell's character and conduct show that he is just the man who might have been expected, to do a thing of this kind. He was here under a pseudonym; he had abandoned wife and children in the east, had effected a bigamous alliance here and was playing upon the public with great success the role of an innocent. It was but natural for him to suppose that he could change with as again, and not consistent with his character and conduct for him to attempt to do it. Down in his character and spirit that he wrote these letters. They were exactly in line with his course of life.

A LETTER OF ANOTHER KIND.

We now come to a letter of another kind, written by Mitchell, which illustrates in peculiar manner his method of practicing his profession of the law. This exposure requires a preliminary statement. The case relates to the famous Caruthers land claim.

Elizabeth (Caruthers) Thomas died in Portland leaving her estate to her son Hines. The estate consisted of a land claim in the southern part of the city of Portland, taken under the donation law. Not long after the son died also, and died intestate. The way of life pursued by Mrs. Thomas and her son indicated that they could have owed no money. But Mitchell saw in this estate large possibilities of gain to himself. Under the manipulation letters of administration were taken out, C. S. Silver was appointed administrator, and Mitchell, acting as attorney for the administrator and directing the business, got a large amount of money out of the estate. The most remarkable claims were discovered against an estate which no one had supposed was in any way involved. After Mitchell had "worked" the estate in that direction as long as he could, the administration was closed. Then the claim was set up that inasmuch as the proceeds had died intestate and left no heirs, the property should go to the state under the law of escheats; and in 1867 Mitchell got the governor to appoint him an attorney to take care of the interest of the state in the case. But meantime new complications had arisen. The donation certificate to Elizabeth Thomas had been set aside in 1862 by the commissioner of the general land office, on the ground that Mrs. Thomas was not the head of a family. On appeal to the secretary of the interior or the rest on of the commissioner was affirmed, on the ground that she was not a settler on the land. The supreme court of Oregon also held the certificate void. Meantime R. J. Ladd and one of the Knotts had pre-empted the land and received a patent. A further complication was created by the discovery of alleged heirs of Mrs. Thomas and her son in Missouri or Tennessee. For the representatives of these Lelia Ann, J. S. Smith had been employed to appear. The case was now to go to the supreme court of the United States. It is reported in 7th Wallace, under Silvers vs. Ladd. The court reversed the supreme court of Oregon, set aside the patent to Ladd and Knott, and held that Mrs. Thomas was lawfully entitled to the land. With this preliminary statement the following letter, written by J. H. Mitchell to J. H. Price, will be understood. The first part of the letter relates to the controversy between the east and westside roads about the land grants, and to other matters not pertinent here, and therefore we omit it, giving only the portion relating to the case described above:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Saturday, Dec. 23, 3:30.

Dear Father:—Your two very welcome letters came to hand last night. The one by mail I received yesterday and the one by express today. I was very glad to hear from you and to learn that all were well at home.

In regard to the proposition of Ladd & Knott, it would be impossible for me to move a dismissal of those suits without placing myself in a position where I would make myself liable to great censure, for these reasons: First, the governor of the state ordered me to go out and bring them in trial, which I promised to do; then Jeff Carter also requested me to continue the prosecution, which I promised to do; besides, even if I were disposed I could not dismiss them, as Carter & Hannah have also employed J. S. Smith to appear with me in the case, and he has appeared and we have already taken the necessary steps to bring the cases to trial. I am sorry they are in this shape, but under the circumstances I feel that I could not honorably dismiss the cases. Besides, I would be afraid to trust Knott & Ladd—they are not my friends. I do think, however, it very probable that the decision of the court will be in *their* favor. If you can get them to feed you ten acres—a bright; but be careful, do not have any papers drawn up that tie all rights to these cases; and mind not to let *them* have the last paper already drawn up as they may attempt to impress me with it. *Don't* tell them that Smith is in the case, but simply say to them that I cannot *dismiss* the cases, but the cases will be tried, and *I think a decision made in their favor*. So if you can get them to ninety *acres* in the usual form to *you*, don't name it for *ten acres*, feeling a confidence in my *ninety* of those thousand dollars, and *get it*, but don't have any writing at all with them except an absolute *deed*, and have the one that is in existence destroyed. Don't let the deed refer to these suits in any way or manner, and don't let *anyone* know that you paid the $1000. Let the *deed* describe the lands conveyed particularly—better have them surveyed. *Don't* let any *person in this part of this letter*, as they might spoil everything. You can also say to Stewart, who was a witness to the paper already drawn up, that you were mistaken in supposing I was out of these cases and that you have heard from me, and that I intend to prosecute them to the end under the direction of the governor of the state. You can tell Ladd & Knott if they will make you these *deeds* you will hold them in your possession until the cases are decided, and will not have them in the East. Where they or you will get them recorded; otherwise you will send them back to them. Let all this talk be *private*, have *no writing except the deed*, and *no witnesses* present.

I am very homesick and hope I may soon get ready to start home, but as yet I cannot say when that will be. I send my love to all. Yours truly, J. H. MITCHELL.

(Be careful of this letter.)

It is entirely plain what we have here. Mitchell was employed as an attorney by the state, and yet was negotiating against the state's interest with the opposite party in the suit. He intended either to sell out the case of the state or to defraud Ladd & Knott. From this dilemma there is no escape. An act so deeply dishonorable ought to disbar him forever from every court, beginning with the supreme court of the United States, where he was pursuing this unprofessional, fraudulent and most disgraceful line of conduct. Even those who say that his relations with women, however immoral, are nobody's business but his own, can have no answer or excuse for the dishonesty and perfidy revealed in this transaction. "You may tell Ladd and Knott," said he, "that I alone will win the case," and "not for them to make a deed to you of ten acres of the land;" and yet he had been employed by the state to prosecute its claim, and got a heavy fee therefor.

The incidents connected with his abandonment of this fee are also worth recital, as illustrating his general methods. Gov. Woods, in his message to the legislature in 1868, referred to the Caruthers-Thomas estate and to the claim of the state thereto under the law of escheats, and announced to the legislature that he had employed Mitchell to act as attorney for the state in the case. This explains what Mitchell means in his letter to Price, when he says he can't move to dismiss the suits because, among other reasons, he had been desired by the governor to go on and bring them to trial; and besides, J. S. Smith was a party also, and he couldn't, though he was "sorry things were in this shape." The governor reports that he had employed Mitchell in the year 1867. In 1868 Mitchell drew up and worked through the legislature, in his usual stealthy manner, a bill to get for himself a big fee out of the case. It was adroitly tacked on as an additional section to a bill in order that it might pass with out observation. Here it is:

Section 8 of chapter 5 of the general laws of Oregon is hereby repealed; *Provided*, That the repeal hereof shall not be so construed as to prevent the payment of such sums of money, justly payable to attorneys for the service already performed under such section, and for moneys expended for briefs and costs; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to draw his warrant on the treasury and the treasurer to pay the same out of any money in the general fund of the treasury not already appropriated, or out of the fund for incidental expenses, *for such sum as the judge of the fourth district court of the state of Oregon shall certify to be just and reasonable*.

By this expedient Mitchell got the question as to the amount of his fee left to his judge (Upton) who was always his willing servant. He well knew the legislature never would allow him an exorbitant fee for the service Upton allowed him—$4,438, which was paid out of the general fund, as per warrant No 88, Aug. 3, 1869. See page 31 of the report of the secretary of state, and page 4 of report of treasurer, to legislative assembly of 1870].

Thus Mitchell, through Upton, transferred from the state treasury to his own pocket, $4438, for which he rendered no service, since the report of the case in 7th Wallace shows that he didn't appear in it at all. Smith appeared and argued it alone. Mitchell's letter to Price shows what was the matter. Though employed by the state and taking a large fee, he hoped and "believed that Ladd and Knott would

...TON, END COMMISSION...
...CLAN, C. M. STEVENS...
...MAN & CO.,...
...rs and Commission Merchants...
...FIRST ST., BET. PRINCE AND ASH...
...ALES in Real Estate, Furniture, Pianos...
...Horses, including Horses, Carriages...
...Notice.

...AR AUCTION SALE
...OF
...old Furniture, Etc.
...sale on salesroom, No. 42 First street...
...DAY, DEC. 18, at 10 A. M.,
...HOLD FURNITURE
ALSO
...DAY GOODS,
...BRILLIANTS CO., Auctioneers.

...R. CHARDSON,
...ER—Office No. 13 Washington st.

...DIAMOND RING
...SIZE FOR $12 SIZE.
...SIZE DRAWING Decr...
CALL AND GET ONE.
...WE WILL RESIZE IT FREE.
...THE NEW CO.'S 10K RINGS.

...ENTERTAINERS.

...LARKIN THEATRE
...HOWE, Lessee and Manager.
...nday, Dec 14th,
ONLY! First Production of Gilbert and Sullivan's
...LAUGHABLE SPECTACULAR ITEM
...S MIKADO!
...ing I have by over $900 been Cu...
...ensible to do with local charities.
...SATURDAY MAT NE...
...E. KIMBALL, Musical Director.
...Seats on sale at Pacific's Music Store...
...ly, no extra charge. Admission free.

...eckwear,
...t Suspenders,
...and Kerchiefs,
...ssing Gowns,
...oxing Jackets,
...ETC., ETC., ETC.
...53 First st.

...vers! Carvers!
...ler Skates!
...Ice Skates
...est Cutlery!
...Cable Cutlery!
...rst and Salmon sts., Portland.
IMPORTERS OF
...ARDWARE,
...ES AND ENGLISH
...KS.

...ONS, BONBONS!
A LARGE VARIETY OF
...ncy Candy Boxes,
...nch Imported Fruits,
...and-made French Creams
And a well selected stock of
...s and Tree Ornaments
...and CAKES of All Kinds
—AT—
...'s Refreshment Parlors,
...Y, BRAND & & CO.,
Proprietors.

...ving to the death of two mem...
...of this firm, we have concluded
...scontinue our branch in Port...
...Oregon, from the 30th day of
...ember, 1885; after which and
...the final settlement of our bu...
...here an office will be continued
...under the management of Mr.
...Weiss, who alone is au...
...to close up the affairs of the
MURPHY, GRANT & CO.
...ed Dec. 5, 1885.

...OF THE "WATER COMPANY."
...ers Committee on the Part of the City of the Lockwood Bill...
...a water supply for the City of Portland...
...consented to its engrossment, and...
...public notice this said committee will...
...receive and consider propositions for...
...ified or exceptional, or any kind of...
...any water desired or supplied from...
...ion of the plant of the Portland...
...the said company shall be desirous...
...ing supply to the City of Portland...
...solution or modification of the said...
...ommunications addressed to the Com...
...Schuyler, Clerk of the Council...
...the "Portland Water Committee"...
HENRY FAILING, Clerk.
...ED. KELLY, Clerk.

...RAL GARDEN.
...FISCHER & SCHEUERLE...
...167 Market st. near Seventh...
...tify the public and all lovers of flowers...
...on the S.E. corner of the Flower Garden...
...under the personal management of...
...the floral garden. Cut flowers and...
...to our care will receive prompt and...
...satisfaction, such as Funeral Designs...
...and executing the same in the most...
...at Grottoes, Fountains, Rockeries...
...and Fish Ponds, and Plant and Flower...
...We also keep the finest variety of...
...Plants; such as Ornamental Foliage...
...Climbers, Rhododendrons, Azaleas...
...and Shrubs, Coniferous and Deciduous...
...ental and Flowering Trees, Roses...
...Bulbs, Seeds, etc., etc.

...FOWL, Jeweler, 128 ...

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as 2d class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

Daily, per month	$1 00
Daily, with Sunday, per month	1 25
Daily, per year	12 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	14 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
Tri-Weekly, per year	5 00
Weekly, per year	2 50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	30c

The Oregonian in the East.

This paper can be seen at the following places:
NEW YORK CITY—S. C. Beckwith, eastern representative of THE OREGONIAN, 14 Tribune building.
CHICAGO—Lord & Thomas, McCormick block, and leading newspaper offices.
PHILADELPHIA—N. W. Ayer & Son, Eighth and Chestnuts, and Times office.
CINCINNATI—Public Library.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Library of Congress.
ST. PAUL—Pioneer Press and Globe offices.
BOSTON—Offices of Postand Advertiser.
ST. LOUIS—Parrin & Sons, Olive st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Dispatch office, Fleming Bros., Hostetter & Smith.
ALBANY—Voechler & Co.
LOUISVILLE—Courier-Journal office.
MILWAUKEE—Office Evening Wisconsin.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 16—6:49 P. M.

Stations.	Height above Sea Level.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather.
Portland	26.98	30.03	50	S	17	Clear
Olympia	30.00	30.08	46	S	23	Fog
Roseburg	30.00	30.08	51	S	11	Fog
Red Bluff	30.26	30.03	43	N	07	Clear
Sacramento	30.00	30.04	50	SE	06	Clear
Fort Canby	29.60	30.02	50	SE	45	Fog
Tatoosh	29.61	30.02	50	SE	33	Fog
Spokane	29.8	30.02	40	SW	00	Clear
Walla Walla			52	SW	06	Clear

Minimum thermometer, 23; Dalles, 51.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

O'Connell & Co. sell at salesroom, corner First and Taylor, a lot of costly Christmas goods at 1 P. M. to-day.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Herne to arrive over the Northern Pacific: Mrs. D. J. Burdo, Sweeny, A. J. Povey, E. W. Jones, Mrs. C. B. Utzo and Mr. Imlands.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: F. C. Hyde, W. J. Smith, A. Butler and wife, O. Rudio, George Ritchie, John Madden, Miss S. E. Morgan, Charles Watkins and Washington S.

THE EAST SIDE.

MASONIC ELECTION.

The annual election of officers of Washington lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., occurred last evening, and resulted as follows: Worshipful master, S. R. Harrington; senior warden, J. E. Penney; junior warden, R. H. McGuire; treasurer, C. E. Bailey; secretary, M. L. Pratt; tyler, Hunter. Installation will take place Saturday, December 26, when the deacons and stewards will be appointed.

NOTES.

J. M. Silker, of Clackamas county, is in the city on business.

R. K. Farnsworth and Miss Lettie E. Gates were married at the Episcopal church yesterday afternoon, Rev. John W. Sellwood officiating.

The store of L. & D. Barman was closed earlier than usual last evening. It was at the instance of Deputy Sheriff Powell, who put a keeper in charge.

A Chinaman who was engaged to saw wood on Eighteenth street yesterday, was made drunk with whisky by his employer, who thus evaded paying him. Being unable to navigate, the celestial was conveyed home in a wagon.

A dispatch was received by E. C. Wheeler last evening stating that W. C. Stewart, who is seriously ill with consumption at a hospital in Santa Clara county, Cal., was better. It will be remembered that this trotter, J. T. Stewart, was summoned to his bedside a few days ago.

A family named Miller, residing on the southeast corner of Fourth and E streets, commenced to move out day before yesterday, and when they returned for the remainder of their goods yesterday morning, found that some one had preceded them and appropriated two rocking chairs. Entrance was gained by the back door by means of an ax, which was taken charge of by the marshal.

GO AND SEE

The attractive display of beautiful hand-painted Bavarian Ware at Wisdom's Pharmacy. Positively nothing like them ever shown here before. Mr. Wisdom's method of disposing of these articles is found to be popular. Each purchaser of holiday goods to the amount of $2 50 will receive a ring valued at 75 cents; $5, one at $1 50; $10, one worth $3. These are not fancy prices put on with the object of inducing the public to buy from us, but are valued at just what such goods would be sold for at this season. Furthermore, our Holiday Goods have been marked at a price within the reach of all. Call, examine and get prices. We don't expect you all to buy, yet it will be no trouble to show everyone our goods. Our assortment is too large to think of enumerating here, but to those who would like to know what we have for the holidays we would say, Call at our store, which is at the northwest corner of First and Stark streets, and we will promise to show you more to the square inch of pretty and acceptable things for Christmas presents than can be found elsewhere in Portland. W. M. WISDOM, Druggist and dealer in fine goods, corner First and Stark streets.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF IMPORTED CLOTH.

Just received direct from New York for the gentlemen of Portland. Call and examine my newly imported suitings, for I propose to give everybody value received for their American dollars. W. P. Keating, the tailor.

Because I do my own cutting and fitting and guarantee a perfect fit, and by doing away with expensive help I can make lowest prices. Michl. Morris, No. 66 Washington st., bet. Third and Fourth.

NOTICE TO CHRISTMAS BUYERS.

Call at the City Book Store and note our bargains in fine books for presents for either children or adults. Fringed and satteen purts, color and toilet cases and cigar and cigarette cases, No. 171 First street.

A RARE CHANCE.

Our stock of fancy goods is now in and on display and we will from this time forward offer these goods at retail at regular jobbing prices. The Pacific Glass and Lamp Co., 113 and 115 First, between Stark and Washington.

NOW READY.

The second "series" of our picture cards is now ready for distribution. A set will cost $1 on purchase. W. M. Wisdom, druggist and dealer in fine goods, corner First and Stark street.

Alvin Joslin's diamonds are unshine, but if you want to see something really gorgeous, just call and see the diamonds in the windows of Uncle Myers, 138 First street. Diamond rings, studs, earrings or pins for $10 to $1000.

We have not made reductions on a very few articles for attractions, but have reduced our entire stock to pieces which defy competition. We are holding a genuine clearance sale at the City Book Store, 171 First street.

SOMETHING NEW—AMBER JEWELRY.

Very handsome sets, just received from Europe, at E. Cohen & Co.'s, corner First and Oak streets.

N. B.—Only a few more orders can be finished for the holidays. Towne & Moore, crayon art artists and photographers.

Books in sets, fine illustrated octavo and quarto flat books, useful books, at clearance sale—City Book Store.

Read the advertisement in another column of the Chicago Crockery Store. Elegant Christmas presents.

NORTON ARE DOOR-SPRINGS will always keep your doors closed. Prices reduced at Dayton & Hall's.

L. B. Lindsey has leased the fat stock building where he will board all kinds of stock at very cheap rates.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Taken for all newspapers and magazines. C. H. Wilcox, newsdealer, 1st and Oak.

Christmas cards till you can't rest at Sanborn, Vail & Co.'s, 172 First street.

See Edward Dekum & Co.'s window for bargains this day.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Preston's Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Hunting boats for rent. Waukeegan Boat House.

E. F. Hanon's Sewing Machine Office, 101½ Morrison street.

Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, No. 167 Third st. Portland Or.

Gold saved in selecting Christmas Cards at Shaman's Art Gallery.

WOVEN WIRE Spring beds. George M. Parker, 133 Fifth street. Trade solicited.

Ferguson & Fullilove, successors to Ferguson & Davis, hair-cutting parlors, No. 90 First st.

Oregon Kidney Tea. Nature's own true remedy. Oregon Kidney Tea cures all kidney diseases.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are simple and convenient for Bronchial Affections and Coughs.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, ... Ash st., ... Opens to every style.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THIS WEEK'S OPERA.—The "Mikado" has "caught on." Last night's performance, the third, was a peg ahead even that of Tuesday night. Every singer was in good voice, and the whole thing went with spirit, dainty and enthusiasm. The company has worked up well to perfection in the action of the piece, and under the drill of actual stage work the musical execution has very greatly improved. The funmakers were particularly in the forefront last night and pressed the singers very closely for the honors of the performance. Bixby (Mr. Wallace) and Bubbs (Mrs. McCutcheon) made their scene in the last act so amusing as to win a hearty encore, and after giving their song and dance a second time, were again encored. This they declined with a mere acknowledgment, and the chorus filed for the next scene, but the audience would not be satisfied and kept up a perfect storm till the favorites reappeared. Pooh-Bah, who modestly appears on the bill as "Mr. Ichi-Ban," but who, we don't mind saying (in confidence of course) is no other than Mr. George Fleming, makes a side-splitting Murgo and shows how much is to be gotten out of a part in which not a word is spoken. His tremendous fall at the feet of the Mikado is decidedly the best and the hardest fall ever made on the Lee Market stage. It is backed by Mr. Fleming's friends that he will live through it if the season closes with the week, but there are some fears that the stage will not stand many more such strains. How Mr. Fleming manages to leap into the air and fall flat without breaking every bone in his body is a mystery. The dance last night was a decided improvement over that of the night before, and reserved seats for the remaining nights are going off splendidly.

SEWER FOR HARRISON STREET SCHOOL.—On Tuesday Mr. C. H. Dodd, who constituted a special committee of one from the school board, and Health Officer Martin made a thorough examination of the Harrison street school premises with a view of correcting the evils so much complained of recently. The vaults were treated with best known disinfectants, and the law has been invoked to require occupants on the south half of the block to abate nuisances. It was found upon measurement that only 535 feet of sewer will be required to connect the school with the Montgomery street sewer. Mr. Dodd invited Wm. Gardner and John Boomerburg, plumbers, to get up plans for putting in the latest and most improved system of sewerage, and they are now busy with the work. It will cost between $300 and $400, and there is hardly a question that the school board will authorize the expenditure at once. Four ventilators will be put into the shed back of the building, which used as a playhouse in stormy weather. The most that could be done temporarily has been done, and the future, no doubt, will be looked after promptly.

WHY LETTERS WERE UNANSWERED.—Some resident of East Portland on Monday last wrote to John T. Newland, Chehalis, W. T., for information in regard to taxes on property over there. The East Portlander explains in the letter that he wrote to "those in authority" last year for information on the subject, but received no answers, and further hesitates "it is the same this year. Some time since I wrote to Mr. Urquhart, treasurer, for the amount of my tax for the present year, and although there has been plenty of time for an answer I have failed to receive one." Now the letter to Mr. Newland has no signature attached, and the inference is that none of East Portlander's letters which remain unanswered were signed with his name. After reading this paragraph he will first go out and kick himself for an hour, and then sit down and write to the proper officials and sign his name to his letters, and then he will please call at the OREGONIAN office and leave his address, so that one can hold up as a terrible example of the effects of careless-ness.

GOOSE IN A GOOSE'S CRAW.—A reliable citizen of Whitlock, W. T., writes to THE OREGONIAN under date of the 15th inst: Amid the great excitement caused in this section over the recent discovery of gold, it now happens that fact is to be added to the items by Mr. Nevels who found while dressing a goose, several particles of pure gold in its craw. The goose was one of a pair that Mr. Walter Nevels, a substantial citizen of Lewis county, had recently brought from Oregon and placed on his ranch near here. Its mate from some cause had died, and this one being valueless alone, was killed, and while Mrs. Nevels was dressing the fowl noticed some bright substance in the contents of the craw. Calling her husband, an investigation was made, and the shining substance proved to be particles of gold, which amounted in value to 80c, one dollar. And what now troubles Mr. Nevels is to find the place where the goose got the gold, while many of his neighbors wonder if this is not the veritable goose what laid the golden egg.

CHINE AIR ORDINANCE.—On complaint of E. W. Otis, a Chinese agitator forty-two Chinamen were arrested at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning by officers Emig, Austin and Griffin for violating the cubic air ordinance. When arraigned in the police court they all pleaded guilty and in default of the payment of a fine were sent below for three days each. They are a poor miserable looking set and are now enjoying better quarters than those from which they were taken, with board thrown in. Mr. Heustis, who now regularly acts as Chinese interpreter at the police court, states that several of the celestials requested him to thank the judge for sentencing them, as they were without money with which to pay for the necessaries of life.

STOWAWAYS EJECTED.—Tuesday night, shortly before the steamer Oregon pulled out from her dock on her way to San Francisco, two stowaways, E. Evans and W. J. Williams, were put ashore by officer Belcher. They contended not to be directed from their original intention of stealing a ride to the Bay city, so they climbed aboard again. Capt. Belcher once more ejected them on to the dock, and in order to finally dispose of them for the evening, took them to the city jail and had them locked up for roosting the streets at unlawful hours. Both pleaded guilty to this charge yesterday in the police court, and were given the regulation five-days' free board and lodging.

RIPE BLACKBERRIES.—These were sent to THE OREGONIAN yesterday two twigs from a blackberry bush growing in the garden of F. Naucke, corner Sixteenth and G streets in this city. One had a dozen or more berries as large as the end of a man's little finger, and each one was fully ripe. Nor was the fruit dry and woody as one would suppose it would be at this season, but juicy and nearly equal to summer fruit. On the other twig were blossoms and half ripened buds. (Minnesota and Michigan papers please copy) and don't forget the date, December 16, 1885.

LAWYER IN TROUBLE.—The San Francisco papers of last Thursday have an account of the arrest of E. J. Dahms, an attorney well known here, on complaint of Dr. E. Thiele, who charges him with having obtained the sum of $5 from him by means of false representations. He alleges that Dahms obtained the money for the ostensible purpose of paying costs in a suit in court, and that at the time he received it he had no such purpose and did not use the money as he announced it was his purpose to do.

ASTORIA'S NEW POSTMASTER.—Speaking of Mr. John C. Bell, the newly appointed postmaster, the *Astorian* says: The new appointee is the father-in-law of Capt. J. H. D. Gray, and is well and favorably known throughout the state. He is a steady, agreeable man, with a pleasant word for every one, qualities that will not come amiss in the position to which he has been appointed. As the term of the retiring incumbent expired yesterday, the new official will enter upon his new duties at once.

INJURED BY A BLAST.—While engaged in blasting at Oneonta Tuesday James Brady, foreman of a gang of workmen in the employ of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, was struck on the head by a flying rock, sustaining a very severe scalp wound. He was brought to this city and taken to the Portland General hospital for treatment. When last heard from he was resting easy.

CLOSED BY ATTACHMENT.—L. Barman, the clothier at the corner of Washington and First streets, was closed by the sheriff about 7 o'clock last night on an attachment got out by I. R. Dawson, Alex. Mayer and Rosa and Fanny Barman. Rosa Barman puts in a claim for $3170 and Fanny Barman for $425. The amount due Dawson and Alex. Mayer has not yet been learned.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Deady will render a decision in this court this morning in the case of the British bark Otterspool, on a suit brought by a part of the crew for wages.

In a recent letter of inquiry the county clerk of Marion county, Ill., found enclosed as a fee a fifty-cent Confederate script and for return postage the inquirer had sent a Confederate postage stamp.—Davenport Democrat.

AT WILEY B. ALLEN'S.

Joaquin Miller's poems, set Dickens complete, 5 0; Waverly, $6 75; Bibles; beautiful Christmas cards and musical instruments; 211 First street.

Granulated Sugar, something new and pretty, at Sanborn, Vail & Co.'s, 172 First street.

MRS. HAMPSON'S MISSION.

[Communicated.]

The attendance at the Taylor-street M. E. Church at noon yesterday was the largest that has yet assembled since the commencement of the mission.

[THE MEMO.

Never was Delmonico's famous house better catered for by that student of epicurean tastes than have been the meetings conducted by Mrs. Hampson. Familiar with the bountiful stored by infinite love in the storehouse of revelation, she brings forth its choicest provisions at every entertainment, suits her selections to each and all who heed the bible invitation to come to the marriage of the king's son and who take seats at his board, who said, "All things are now ready; go out and constrain them to come in, that my house may be filled."

From the palaces and homes of the wealthy and the well-to-do, and from the lodgings of the laboring masses, guests have heard the call. Day after day, and night after night they have feasted on the bread of life, fed on heavenly manna and drank of the new wine of the kingdom. From such entertainment they have returned to their homes declaring that "the best of the wine has been kept to the last of the feast."

It has fallen to my lot to hear many of the most noted preachers and orators and evangelists of our land, but never have I heard the superior of this earnest, cultured, devout and spiritually inflamed soul, whom we call Mrs. Hampson. She rarely repeats an expression, or employs a simile that she has used before.

Her topics, her texts her scripture readings, her prayers, her anecdotes fall taken from the diary of her life and a revelation of her surroundings are culled with unsteady skill from every zone, are plucked from every branch of the tree of life, and may be likened to pearls from old ocean's caverns, and to treasures from quarry, mine and lode.

Anxious minds of all sorts listen after every gospel repast, at the same time a relish for divine things is begotten in the soul of many who have for long years dabbled in the world of life, and despised the heavenly manna.

She presents these thoughts like freshly gathered spices and odors from the "tree of life, and deepened the heavenly aroma.

Her present theme thereon next children's meeting will be held and be addressed by Mrs. Hampson, Rev. D. Lindsley, Rev. M. Veatch and Rev. Mr. Abernathy, of East Portland, will also make brief remarks to the children.

Last night envelopes were distributed in the Tabernacle, on which Mrs. Hampson's address is printed. All who wish can send free-will offerings, by this means, directly to her through the mail, with a line or two to indicate the name of the donor and the motive that prompted the gift. No other compensation is arranged for, and as she is not a person of wealth, we give the note for the guidance of those who believe the laborer is worthy of his hire. All the collections being taken up are applied to the current expenses.

Meetings to-day in the audience room of the Taylor-street M. E. church at 12:15, for one hour, and at the Tabernacle at 7:30 P. M.

BRIEF MENTION.

It is pronounced Mi-kah-do.

The State of California arrived here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Two nice, plump fresh run Chinook salmon were received by a dealer here yesterday.

Opinion is divided as to whether Nanki-Poo really and truly kisses Yum-Yum or only seems to do it.

The stranger, J. W. Young, who addressed a growler to THE OREGONIAN, ought not to patronize Chinese.

Licenses to wed were issued yesterday to Wong Sue and Lem How, and E. D. Farnsworth and Lottie E. Gates.

James H. Fisk yesterday exposed some ore from Blue creek which showed $2.10 in silver and $50 in gold to the ton.

The employes in the U. S. marshal's office are busily engaged in making out their quarterly and half-yearly reports ending January 1.

Some eleven eight-milkmen were indicted by the last grand jury under the new dairy law for feeding the refuse of malt to cows. They will be tried some time next month.

Mary Cook and Lily Kelly, under indictment for keeping houses of prostitution, have furnished bonds for their appearance for trial when called upon in the state circuit court.

Last night Mr. James Burke, superintendent of the O. & C. R. R. Co., took seven gunboats of their carriages to supper, the boys having to be up very late on account of the Concordia ball.

Hollister & Mayill give a grand invitation ball at the pavilion to-night. A fine orchestra has been engaged, and the pavilion will be heated for the occasion. Gentlemen can obtain invitations at 62 First street.

The store of Clark Lacy was flooded with water yesterday morning, on account of some one leaving a water faucet open in a private office overhead. A lot of suits were wet, but the damage was not serious.

The repairs to the break in the Portland Water company's main in South Portland were completed by noon yesterday, and water now flows through the pipes as usual, much to the satisfaction of residents of the city.

The annual business meeting of Plymouth Congregational church, held last Monday evening at the church after doing the usual business, adjourned to meet for special matters tonight after the prayer meeting.

The city street cleaning force was at work yesterday sweeping the mud from North Front street at steamship landing. That's right. People coming to the city ought to be able to reach Fire street without wading ankle deep through mud.

Mr. E. W. Quimette of Tacoma received the sad intelligence Tuesday of the death of his daughter, Miss Florence Quimette, in southern California. The young lady had gone thither in the hope that a change of climate would restore her to health.

A Chinaman enters the kitchen of E. G. Whitehouse's residence yesterday while the cook was out and walked off with a clock. The fellow evidently wanted time more than food, as he did not take a nice fat turkey which was lying on the table.

The Lakeview *Examiner* says George and Newt. Roberts, who are visiting the Umpqua and Willamette, intend to begin a legal contest for the title to a rock in Portland worth half a million dollars, believing themselves the real owners of the same.

Tuesday evening car No. 7 of the First street line was run into by a hack driven by Al. Jody and considerably damaged. At last accounts Superintendent Harbaugh was looking for Jody with a view of making him settle up. The railway company's drivers complain more than a little of damage done to their cars of late by passing vehicles.

BANKIN'S EXAMINATION.

The Preliminary Trial in the Police Court on Two Charges of Grand Larceny.

In the police court yesterday, M. R. Rankin, a former real estate dealer of Portland, had a preliminary examination on two charges of grand larceny preferred by Mrs. Catharine Cole. Previous to the examination of any of the witnesses, deputy district attorney James Gleason made a statement of the case, which was substantially the same as the one already published in THE OREGONIAN. He said he expected to prove that during the beginning of the year 1883 Mrs. Cole purchased two lots in South Portland from Rankin paying him part down and giving a note secured by a mortgage for the balance; that Rankin collected on the note unbeknown and the same.

M. B. Malley, Rankin's lawyer then stated that he thought that they could prove a different state of facts, after which Mrs. Cole was called to the stand. She showed that she was a woman of intelligence and gave her evidence in a straightforward manner. It was to the effect that about April 1883, she bought two lots from Rankin for $1000, paying $800 in cash and giving him a note payable on or before a year from the date of its execution. On this note she made four different payments amounting to $680, getting receipts for the same. Some of indorsements, and by the time she had paid up with the exception of some $200, Rankin went into bankruptcy. This was in September 1883. Rankin came into her and told her of his failure, also that in consequence neither he nor anyone else could receive any more money on the note until it became due. Mrs. Cole said she went to Rankin's office on every occasion to pay him money and to his house twice, after a receipt. After he made an assignment he gave her back $236.

"Did you make a settlement with Mr. Riggs?" asked Mr. Gleason.

"No, I didn't make a settlement. Mr. Riggs gave me a mortgage on a piece of property he didn't own. I don't call that settling."

"The money you paid was to be applied on the note was it not?"

"I understood so, but it was never credited. Mr. Riggs never paid me. The mortgage was made out in Shattuck & McLeod's office. Riggs did not own the property. I paid Rankin and now have to pay the bank. Have paid the bank the same and interest ever since. Owe the bank now."

August Beacom testified that he was notified of the Portland Savings Bank. He identified the Rankin-Cole note and Rankin made one payment of $20 interest. Signed in September, 1883. In April, 1884, Mrs. Cole made a payment and several payments since. All the payments but the first two were made to Mrs. Cole. Beacom's evidence showed that Mrs. Cole paid said note $680.

D. P. Thompson testified that he was president of the Foreign Savings Bank. He identified the note and Rankin's indorsement on the back of it. The note, he said, was set as collateral security for a loan of money. That was nearly all the witness knew of the transaction, as the note clerk took charge of such papers. When Rankin failed he saw the note and having had business dealings with Mrs. Cole before, she was notified that the note was in the hands of the bank. This was immediately after Rankin assigned.

R. L. Durham, cashier of the Bank, testified that the note was received by the bank April 3d 1883. The first payment was made by Rankin $20 interest. The remainder of the payments were made by Mrs. Cole. The first time she paid anything was April 21, 1884.

The prosecution here rested their case and the defendant, M. R. Rankin, took the stand in his own behalf. He acknowledges the collection of the money from Mrs. Cole, and proceeded to make his explanation of the affair. The first pay ment was $20, interest, and this he took to the bank and had credited. The bank held his notes for quite an amount, and Mrs. Cole's note was left there with a lot of others as collateral security. When Mrs. Cole made payments he went to the bank and asked credit on his notes, but Mr. Spencer, then cashier, refused to accept money in small sums.

Rankin admitted that he received the first $20 from Mrs. Cole June 21, and paid it to the bank August 27, or over a month later.

On cross-fire, Rankin said that he went to the bank and wanted them to make credits on his and her notes, but they refused, not wishing small payments. He paid Mrs. Cole bank $220 and Mr. Riggs gave her his obligation for the balance. The notes were left at the bank more for safe keeping than anything else. He didn't want to take money from Mrs. Cole in the first place, but she said he had better take it, as her husband was away and she had rather not keep it idle at the house.

Cross-examination by Mr. Gleason.

"Did you ever tell Mrs. Cole the note was in the hands of the bank?"

"Yes; I told her I was with my other papers."

"Did you not keep collecting money from Mrs. Cole after the bank refused to accept it?"

"Yes; I did, as the note was my own."

"Did you ever give Mrs. Cole credit on the note?"

"No, I did not."

"Why didn't you?"

Rankin flippantly answered that he had given her receipts for the money.

Mr. Gleason then asked Rankin if he did not pay Mrs. Cole $200 back because he was afraid of criminal prosecution, and received a negative reply. He next inquired of Rankin why he indorsed the note to the bank if he merely left it there for safe keeping and was informed that the note was not indorsed until after the assignment. The drift of Rankin's defense was that he collected the money from Mrs. Cole in good part paid her part back after he made his assignment and secured her by Riggs for the balance. On the other hand one of the most prominent of the bank officers says that after Rankin left the note with them as collateral security he had no right to collect money on it.

Mr. Riggs testified that he settled with Mrs. Cole after Rankin's departure, getting her receipt, and giving a note for $302 secured by a mortgage on property in Mountain View. The note has not been paid. This concluded the evidence, and after the arguments of counsel, Judge Bement stated that he would take the case under advisement.

A GROWL FROM MESTUCCA BAY.

NESTUCCA BAY, OREGON, Dec. 11.

The steam schooner Kate and Anna arrived here to-day after a delay of three months but we left our docks for our settlement on September 8th under the finest weather until November 1st, and under a heavy insurance because our bay has not been surveyed. Why it is not for the benefit of the country of Tillamook we would like to know. The land survey has been taken, so should the water for the reason that trading schooners would call into season and we should not be dependent on a vessel that is a detriment to us. This time as well as every fall trip the settlers have run out of supplies, even the "fifty keeper" had to borrow flour, at the same time had thirty tons of freight on board. The weather is either too rough or the channel filled up with sand, or the "Point" is not "flagged" so that the Kate and Anna may ride in safely over 13 feet of water at high tide.

The settlers were making oil from that 150 foot whale for the purpose of "calming the troubled water" of the mighty Pacific so that our longed for supplies could arrive in safety. What does he in a vessel that will come on time and not discharge our freight at Astoria to the mercy of the wharf rats to take up freight for Tillamook or any other bay. We are as much "white people" as those of other places, and do not want to be treated like Indians, and our little trade at 300 a ton made the tail end of the schooner's run of business.

The A. B. Ellis came on time and gave a good account of the bar. Why can't the Field and her way in again? She can have our freight if she will say so. We have three stores to supply beside on side freight.

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THE TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN.

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TENNYSON'S LATEST.

The following extracts are from an advance copy of Tennyson's new book, "Tiresias, and Other Poems," among the notable poems is a long philosophical one, from which this is taken:

But vain to cast tears for darkened years, as laughter over wine,
And vain the laughter as the tears, O brother mine or mine,
For all the dumb and all that weep and all that breathe are one
Slight ripples on the boundless deep that moves and all is gone.

The following quatrains are addressed to Freedom:

Oh, follower of the vision still in motion to the distant dreams,
Howe'er the force and brainless will may bar thy golden streams,
Of knowledge fusing glass with class, of civic hate no more to be,
Of love to heaven all the mass till every soul be free
Who yet, see Nature would'st not mar by changes all too fierce and fast,
This order of her human star, this heritage of the past.

In "To-morrow" appears this description of pretty Mo y Maged:

"Och, Molly Maree, wid the red o' the rose, and the white o' the May,
An' yer hair raw-black as the night, and yer eyes as bright as the day;
Achora! yer purty little whisper was sweet as the lilting o' a bird
Acushla! to set me heart batin' to music wid every word
An' sorra the queen with her sceptre in such an illigent hair;
An' the fut of yez fost in the dance was as light as the flow in the wind."

"SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND."

A PROFESSIONAL REMINISCENCE. BY WM. A. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Written for the Oregonian.]

Mary Willard was a very sensible girl as girls go. I had discovered this fact in the course of my professional relations with her, and, yet, notwithstanding her good intellectual development, she was at one time as near insanity as any one that had ever come under my observation. Indeed, I was often on the point of being fully convinced that she had passed the not very distinct boundary that separates sanity from insanity, and she herself had even less doubt that her mind was deranged in some of its most important functions. But for all this she was a sensible girl, and very few but she and I had the slightest suspicion that there was anything out of sorts with the mental part of her being.

She was neither wealthy nor fashionable, but only a milliner's apprentice. Her case, however, was of so striking a character that my professional interest was at once aroused and before long my sympathy with her in her trouble was exhibited so that I had a double object in view in my efforts to be of service to her.

She came to see me one morning when I was unusually busy, and also in a hurry to go away on an important engagement, and thought she very frankly told me that she was not able to pay any fee, and had merely come to inquire the hour at which I held my clinic at the medical college. I made her sit down and tell me her symptoms. Everything in the girl's manner impressed me favorably, I suppose.

"But it will take me a long time, doctor, to tell you the whole story," she said, "and then I am afraid that when you have heard it all you will want to put me in a lunatic asylum."

"Go on," I answered, as I began to open a pile of letters that had been put on the table before me. "When I want you to stop I will tell you, and as to a lunatic," looking sharply as I spoke, "it is not the place for you even if you are insane."

I thought all the insane were put into asylums," she replied.

"Now Miss Willard," I rejoined, with a show of impatience, "don't attempt a discussion of that matter. Lunatic asylums are good places for some lunatics. If you don't go right on with the account of your symptoms I shall change my mind about you."

Thus admonished she began:

"This day a week ago, as I was engaged in the workroom at Mme. Citeau's, I suddenly felt something give way within my head and at the same instant the sentence, 'Seek and ye shall find,' came up in my mind with such force that I spoke the words aloud. I was at the time alone in the room and consequently escaped observation, but I felt intensely excited. My heart was beating like a sledge hammer, my breath came short and quick, my face was as hot as fire, and yet, when I looked at myself in the glass opposite to where I stood, I saw that I was as pale as a sheet. I managed, though with difficulty to reach the sofa at the end of the room and so lie down upon it, just as I felt that it would have been impossible for me to have taken another step.

"How long I remained there I do not know of my own knowledge, though probably half an hour or so. When I recovered consciousness I was lying in my own bed in the room that mother and I occupy in a flat uptown. I looked around me, and for a little while could not make out where I was, nor did I know the woman, my mother, who was sitting by the side of the bed rubbing my hands and speaking to me kindly.

"All at once the words, 'Seek and ye shall find,' came to my recollection with a force that startled me. I saw them written in letters of fire on the wall and the ceiling; I heard them whispered into my ears; the figures in the carpet spelt them; the clock on the mantle piece appeared to be ticking the command 'Seek and ye shall find.' The wind was blowing hard, and it whistled through the crevices between the window sashes, and it sounded to my ears like the voice of some person in great suffering wailing forth the words, 'Seek and ye shall find.'

"'Hallucinations are illusions,' I muttered, as I went on opening my letters and arranging over their contents.

"'Yes, I know that,' she answered; 'but they were none the less unpleasant.'

"'You ought to have taken a sedative—fifty or a hundred grains of the bromide of sodium and have gone to sleep. The next morning you would have been as well as ever.'

"'Yes, I suppose so, but we were to have called a physician, so mother put mustard plasters around my ankles, and in a short time I fell asleep with the words, 'Seek and ye shall find,' ringing in my ears, and repeating them over and over to myself."

She stopped and I turned around and looked at her in silence for perhaps a minute, a long time for such an action. I recognized her disorder as that of those curious affections of the brain in which there is a morbid tendency to concentrate the mind upon one narrow idea and to repeat continually to one's self some phrase that is generally without special significance. In such cases a sequence of words, sometimes of the most absurd character, runs through the mind, wearying the person with their persistency, and even at times driving him or her over the line into the ranks of the insane. Thus far, though the case was an interesting one, there was nothing phenomenal about it, as had had several like it under my charge. Neither did it seem to me as though her relief would be a matter of much difficulty. I thought it best to encourage her as much as possible and to anticipate any fears that she might enter airily regard to the ultimate result. I therefore told her not to be afraid, that all would go well with her, and was preparing to write a prescription and to give her more advice when she interrupted me. "But I have not told you half of the matter yet," she said, "and doctor," she continued, clasping her hands together and looking imploringly in my face, "the worst is to come, and it is so bad that I fear you can do nothing for me."

The tears came to her eyes and rolled down her cheeks as she spoke. It was a case that required even more kindness in its management than I had at first thought would be necessary. I therefore addressed her in words that I intended should show her that my interest in her was something more than that of a mere professional adviser, and begged her to tell me the whole story, so as to enable me to render her all the assistance in my power.

"You are very kind," she said, after she had in a manner become more calm. "I am not superstitious and I try not to be frightened, but it is impossible for me not to be deeply impressed by the sudden way in which the words, 'Seek and ye shall find,' came up in my mind, and have been potent there for a whole week. Last night they were very prominent. I saw them on the wall and the ceiling in great big letters of fire; I heard them whispered in my ears and even sung to all kinds of familiar tunes. My mind was perfectly clear and I tried my utmost to trace out a communication between them and some event in my life, but I could find no possible person why such a combination of letters should present itself. I had not been thinking of any subject having any relation to them, nor had I for several years read the chapter in the Bible in which they are to be found, neither had I heard them in a sermon or a prayer or in any other manner. They had arisen in my mind, so far as I could see, spontaneously and without logical cause."

"Excuse me one moment, Miss Willard," I said, with an impatience I could not resist. "I think you told me that you were learning the trade of a milliner."

"Yes."

"How, then, does it happen that your speech is that of an educated person—that, in fact, you show a knowledge far above that possessed by the generality of young women who learn your trade?"

She hesitated for a moment.

"My father," she said at last, "was a professor in a college. He always took great pains with my education. He died last year, leaving my mother and myself absolutely penniless. She is an invalid. An uncle supports us for a year while I learn a trade, and—"

"Thanks," I said. "You have told me enough on that head, and I beg your pardon for recalling sorrowful memories. Go on, please, with the account of your disease."

"Last night," she resumed, "the words were wonderfully distinct both to my sight and hearing. I was sitting at a table trying to do a piece of embroidery that a lady had kindly asked me to work for her when suddenly I felt my head go round just as it had done in the first instance my heart beat with violence; I felt that I was going to fall; my mind was just becoming a perfect blank, when all at once the name 'Lawrence' was apparent, shouted in my ear, and at the same instant I saw the letters of the word, in bright red together with the sentence, 'Seek and ye shall find,' the color of which was now a scarlet. Then I lost consciousness, and I did not regain it till I awoke apparently quite well this morning, but seeing the words, 'Seek and ye shall find, Lawrence,' emblazoned everywhere, hearing them spoken into my ears and having them constantly present in my mind. They are there now. It is horrible, and if I am not already insane, I know I shall become so unless something can be done for me."

She covered her face with her hands as she spoke, and I could see her whole form tremble with the conflicting emotions that swayed her. I thought I had a clue to the whole matter, and that I had discovered something more in the case than a recurrent morbid idea.

"Who is Lawrence?" asked.

No answer.

I repeated the question, adding, "You must give me your entire confidence, otherwise I can do nothing for you."

"I am engaged to a gentleman whose first name is Lawrence," she answered, in a low tone. "I was to marry him next month. He is very rich, and above me in social position; above me, at least, as I now am."

"How long have you known him?"

"About a month, I think; yes," after a moment's reflection, "about a month."

I bought for a few moments.

"Have you ever ear anything to the disadvantage of this gentleman?" I asked at last.

"Nothing. He seems to be everything that is good."

"What is his last name?"

"Sinclair."

"Lawrence Sinclair. What is his business?"

"He is a banker in Wall street."

I took up the city directory and turned over the pages.

"There is no such name here," I said. "Are you sure he lives in New York?"

"Oh, yes. He comes to see me every evening. He is highly respected by all who know him."

"Where did you first make his acquaintance?"

"He came one morning to Mme. Citeau's to order a dress for his sister, and there he saw me."

"A case of love at first sight," I remarked, with some thing of a sneer in my voice. But I was beginning to be suspicious of this Lawrence Sinclair, a banker in Wall street, whose name was not in the directory. Still, he might have come to the city recently, and I am not the man to jump at conclusions.

"Miss Willard," I said at last, "are you quite sure that you have heard nothing of Mr. Lawrence Sinclair that could be the basis for your hallucinations and your ideas?"

"Quite sure," she answered, with every indication in her manner that she was saying what she believed. "What would there be? He has always been good to me."

"I do not know what there may be," I answered, but it is usually the case—always in my experience—that this impulsive tendency of the mind to dwell on certain phrases or ideas has its origin in some real circumstance. Have you mentioned this trouble of yours to Mr. Sinclair?"

"No, for I did not like to worry him. He is very sympathetic in his nature, and if he were to know that I am not well he would be greatly distressed. I have not had the heart to do it."

I felt a keen disposition to probe the matter to its bottom, and to ascertain, if possible, the origin of my patient's irregular disorder. I had something like an intuition that Mr. Lawrence Sinclair was in some way or other the basis from which the hallucinations and the morbid fixation rested, for that it had a material starting point, even though Miss Willard did not know the fact, I was certain.

"Will you allow me to mention the matter to Mr. Sinclair?" I inquired, after I had thought the subject over to my satisfaction. "I think he ought to know of it, and it is just possible he may be able to throw some light on points that now seem difficult to clear up."

"I do not see how he can," she replied, with a tone of weariness.

"Nevertheless, I would like to mention the subject to him. I am sure it would be a relief to your mind if you could give him the knowledge without harm to yourself."

"Perhaps so; but then I have no right to think of myself."

"But I have a right to think of you, for you are my patient, and it is my duty to do all in my power to help you. Now, as one of the means for your relief, I insist on telling Mr. Sinclair the whole story from beginning to end."

She did not hold out long against my protestations, and then I ascertained that Mr. Sinclair was to pay a visit to her that evening. She made a condition that I would not insist on her being present during my interview with her over, and, of course, as it was entirely in accordance with my intention that she should not be present, I acceded to her wish.

It was arranged that I should arrive at her apartment before Mr. Sinclair was expected, and I should at once broach the matter to him. I had two or three hours at my disposal before the meeting was to take place, and these I occupied in making inquiries in regard to my patient's intended husband. I went down to Wall street and made the round of the offices of my friends who held forth in that moneyed centre, but not one of them had ever heard of Mr. Lawrence Sinclair. I knew, therefore, that I had a man to deal with who had practiced at least one deception—a continued deception at that—and the fact strengthened me in the conviction that I should find out everything important from the interview even if it did not bear directly on the original object that I had in view.

At 8 o'clock I rang the bell of the door of the house that Miss Willard had told me was her residence. She had also told me which floor she and her mother occupied, so I was obliged to inquire of a rather slatternly girl who answered my summons. She looked at me in astonishment long enough to cause me, with some degree of impatience, to repeat my question, and then, to my surprise, replied that no lady of the name of Willard lived in the house.

"A widow," I explained, "with one daughter."

"There's a widow lady" how I hate that expression "with her daughter living on the fourth floor, but her name ain't Willard nor nothing like it. It's Pickett."

I put a half a dollar into her hand. "Show me up to the room," I said. "There may be a mistake about the name."

The money made her quick in her movements, and before I had ascended one flight she was at the top of the house waiting for me.

"That is the door," she said, pointing forward the front of the house as, panting with the exertion of the ascent, I joined her. "You've only got to knock and Mrs. Pickett'll open quick enough. She don't get much work out of her daughter, 'cause you see she's sick half the time and then she's something queer about her, besides."

"Something queer about her?" I said interrogatively. "How is that?"

"Yes, she's queer. Got all kinds of odd fancies. I guess she has fits. She's home now and so you can see for yourself. Her name ain't Willard."

I might have obtained more information from my garrulous guide, but I concluded to settle the matter of identity by going to the fountain head, so I knocked at the door indicated.

It was opened at once and a woman who at once perceived was a lady stood before me.

"Mrs. Willard?" I inquired with a bow.

"No, sir; my name is Pickett."

"But that is certainly Miss Willard," I rejoined, for I saw my patient sitting at the window engaged in some kind of needlework.

"No," with a smile as she spoke, "that is my daughter Julia."

The young lady turned towards the door and I saw her full face. It was impossible for me to be mistaken, unless I had a den y lost my mind, for she was certainly the woman who had consulted me that morning and who had described herself as Mary Willard.

I took a step forward and addressed her: "Surely you are Miss Willard, whom I saw this morning in my consulting room?"

"You are mistaken," she replied, demurely. "My name is Julia Pickett, and don't think I ever saw you in my life."

"Well," I exclaimed, "this is certainly remarkable. You surely came to consult me this morning in regard to a singular tendency you had to repeat certain words and to see them written and to hear them spoken. Do you not remember telling me how you were attacked at Mme. Citeau's, inc—"

"Mme. Citeau's!" she said, while her face expressed her astonishment. "I work at Mme. Citeau's, but I have had no attack of any kind, nor have I any visions or other hallucinations."

"And you are not engaged to be married to Mr. Lawrence Sinclair?"

"I do not know any such person. As to any engagement of the kind you mention, permit me to say—"

"That is none of my business," I interrupted. "That would be true if you had not this morning told me all the particulars of your disease and of your expected marriage. But there is evidently some wrong; either I am out of my mind or you were when you came to me this morning. As you will have inferred, during the older lady, "I am a physician. This young lady came to see me this morning I cannot, perhaps, without a violation of professional confidence, disclose to you the information she gave me, but it certainly is my duty to tell you that she is seriously ill and requires watching. Good morning!" With this speech, which delivered with a little irritation, I closed the door and went down stairs.

On the landing below I found my guide waiting for me to make my appearance.

"Well," she said, "did you see her? She does all kinds of queer things, but her mother don't know nothing about it, and we're all afraid to tell her, for you see she might move out, and mother owns the house and they always pays their rent regular."

"What does she do?" I inquired.

"Oh, she's got all kinds of funny notions sometimes, and then again she's as right in her mind as I am."

"What kind of notions?"

"Thinks she see things and thinks she's some one else."

"Thinks she's some one else!" That was an idea that was worth following, and I did follow it with the result of ascertaining that Julia Pickett or Mary Willard, as she was to me for several weeks, had two separate and distinct phases of existence. In the one she was her natural self, in the other she imagined herself to be in many respects a different person, losing almost entirely her identity, and thinking herself to be another person with the name of Mary Willard. In this state she was subject to the hallucinations and delusions that were so distressing to her, and believing that she was engaged to a man with the name of Lawrence Sinclair, when in fact no such person existed. Her recollections of events that had occurred during previous seizures of these paroxysms was perfectly clear. A few days after my visit to her house she came to me, and then she knew me at once, and then went on with a recital of her symptoms similar to that of her first appearance in my consulting room. She was then in her unnatural state and was Mary Willard. She had no knowledge, however, of my having called upon her, but when she was herself, Julia Pickett, she remembered all the incidents of that visit. As a matter of fact she was engaged to a very worthy young man to whom soon after her cure, for in about a month Mary Willard disappeared from her life, taking with her all the hallucinations and delusions that belonged to her, she was married. I often see her, but she has no knowledge, except from what she has been told, how near she was at one period of her life of becoming a permanent victim of double consciousness.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

Poetical and Practical.
Harrodsburg (Ky.) Democrat.

Several ladies are interesting themselves in making up money to buy a monument to put at the grave of Darwin's late poet, Wm. Marvin. It would be well for the men to do like work, and put one at the grave of Marvin's wife, who was one of the most patient women to man's tyranny. The poet would often say in leaving the house: "Charlotte, I shall probably be absent two hours. I shall, on my return, be drunk, and if I find you in the house on my return I shall fog you like thunder." Charlotte was wise enough to be away from the house when her drunken lord returned.

Any one troubled with a cough or cold, will avoid much suffering and risk, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old curative of conceded merit.

NATIONAL CONCEIT.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

The American citizen, whether in ripe development or school-boy miniature, would be sadly lacking in one of the strongest protective influences that human character can feel, if he be not girded about with an ennobling, strengthening national pride that extends to his individual responsibility to live nobly in demonstration of its principles.

We all remember how we read in saddest days that wonderful story, "A Man Without a Country," when the terrible pathos of passing events brought it home to us with thrilling effect. In the story of this man that suffered the punishment of never having his country mentioned, or knowing aught of its welfare and who gladly welcomed a longed-for death, that he might have a country again at last," we learned as never before how the love of country is as necessary to the completeness of life as love of kindred or friend.

But how shall this just pride of country be fostered without rousing the danger o conceit? Only by the utmost care on the part of parents and school instructors in teaching the child the exact grounds upon which this justifiable pride is based, justly and generously crediting other nations with every achievement and superiority of which history has informed us.

If a gathering of boy princes from every reigning family on earth could be brought together in one circle of royalty, the American boy could step into their midst, bearing as a sentence from our Declaration of Independence and stand the greatest of them all: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The power in that single sentence, dethroning kings, demolishing thrones, and rolling out every dividing line of class distinction, makes of every boy in America a little sovereign in his own right. Upon the underlying justice, equality and fraternity that blend in the foundation principles of a republican government, the American citizen must base his pride, too sacred in character, too lofty in its far-reaching height to be lowered or stained by a vulgar conceit or unmanly boasting.

Of the boasting about our national development in material resources, our unparalleled progress in manufactures, our marvelous ingenuity and inventive power that gave the world the great revolutionizing secret of electric communication over the land and under the sea; if the natural and legitimate pride that an American youth should feel a these and numerous other achievements should degenerate into a narrowing conceit; if the tares begin to grow among the wheat, root them out by careful study of the discoveries and successes of other nations from the remotest periods.

Let him find that the Spanish nation manufactured cotton a thousand years ago that the Egyptian priests wore linen garments; that the Romans taught the manufacture of wool; that paper has been made for nearly two thousand years, and the first book was printed four hundred years ago; that locomotive power was employed in England at the beginning of the present century; that the first patent for steam navigation was obtained nearly one hundred and fifty years ago; and that the history of the human family has been written in the varied forms of its architecture since the earliest dawn of civilization. America has but added her contribution ingeniously fashioned, it is true, to these towering monuments of civilization whose foundations were laid ages ago, and whose crowning stones will only be reached in the far distant future. Stepping into the refining atmosphere of literature and art fill his mind and heart with loving appreciation of the choicest gems of song, essayists and orators, and he will not fail to find a thousand proofs that the world's highest admiration is given to men who wrote, sung, painted and sculptured before the little colonies of America had ever learned to stand alone. Yet time has only added charms to the genius of these gifted souls, and succeeding generations have prized them mostly in the softened radiance of their lives afterglow.

Our youth could be made to feel that it is no detraction from the greatness of America that we are in our infancy in literature and art; that the fame of old masters could be expected of us than the richness of age from the immaturity of youth, would it not go far to remove the uncalled for sensitiveness of the future American citizen? Our boys and girls close their study of United States history with a confused jumble of memorized dates, and a complacent consciousness that we have somehow beaten all the world that was worth the victory and now rest secure in laurel crowns that every other nation is enviously criticising. If our country's history, with its lights and shadows, could be so taught as to influence of school life could be such that they would step forth from it in proud humility and with a chastened sense of responsibility to guard the mighty interests of a republic as yet scarcely beyond the experimental stage and depending for its future stability upon just such reserve material as now composes our public schools, would it not be a strong stimulus for the sacrifices of more personal ambition to the broader one of repairing the wrongs of the past? Such problems as those of race and illiteracy now confronting the nation with all their dire possibilities, will not settle themselves if left alone; and the little children in our school rooms must be taught that they have something else before them than office-seeking and office-holding if America can ever show a consistent reply to that need fear of criticism. From an American newspaper we clip the following conversation between a journalist and a lawyer of opposing politics. These gentlemen were in attendance at a great convention in Chicago when this conversation took place, which was carried on with unusual calmness and the absence of party spirit, yet they both reached the same gloomy prediction of an extinct republic in the distant future:

"I fares the land to hastening ills a prey
When wealth accumulates and men decay,"

Quoted the journalist, after canvassing the merits of the political leaders on both sides.

"The great question now is, how to evade the law, rather than obey it," said the lawyer, "and here is a great moral sentiment of the people needed to enforce laws that will not execute themselves; but where are the coming men that shall mould public opinion and assimilate these conflicting elements?"

"Our only hope lies in the children," said one of the men.

"Yes, true," answered the other, "but that is the most completely hopeless conclusion of all, for each generation is more carelessly trained than the last."

Here were two broad, calmly reasoning men looking from different points down their resting places of the future, meeting them most at last at the same vanishing point of a vanishing republic in the dim perspective of future years. Without sharing their gloomy forebodings for prophecies—far from it—yet we are glad that individuals even, if not the great parties that they represented, could see that in the tread of the hosts of the coming children of the future generations will rest the sole chances of victory against the disintegrating forces of a republican government, or bear in the mighty advance of these myriad footsteps the dead march of their national defeat.

On the Fourth of July American citizens are judged all over; they are still that core is the only honest sovereignty—the government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

It is said, if a man is traveling, before he eats his dinner he would better go into the kitchen and see how it is cooked. So, if we will only look into the machinery of government and see how our laws are cooked, we will be relieved of all fear. We have perhaps 50,000,000 of people in the United States, of whom 8,000,000 were born abroad and can scarcely speak our language, with different habits and customs, and political institutions entirely different. Four millions have been emptied from the slave plantation into this vast population. We have 2,000,000 of men annually added, as can be conceived of for the management of such a government. And the rest of this vast herd of citizens, how indifferent except when under some great excitement! So educated, each man only to his own business and interests, and only when some great excitement arises do they at all come to the support of the commonwealth.

A republican government is the most difficult on the face of the earth. In an absolute monarchy there are but two articles in the constitution. They are: "I command; you must obey." But in the United States are forty local governments, and these make up one general government, with the essential principles the same in all. Men say we have an educated demand; our 70,000,000 of people do not vote directly on questions; they elect representatives. Do the 70,000,000 of people show intelligence in selecting their representatives? Do they show as much intelligence as they do in the management of their business? Generally when we want to act by an agent, we select an agent who is apt in the thing to be done, but is it true in our selecting of representatives?

Universal suffrage is safe only so long as it is guided by an enlightened public sentiment.

Can parents and education ignore the responsibility of inculcating principles that shall yield the "fringe of a self-sacrificing manhood and womanhood, willing to rule it to just restraint, willing to surrender personal prejudice and a narrow ambition to the higher good of a nation's welfare?

Have we seemed to call attention too much to the shadow side of our beloved country? There has been no intention to even compare the brightness with the shadows. There is no comparison to be made between them. The sunny side is illuminating a world with its increasing brilliancy, and carrying hope and courage to every corner of the earth that feels its cheering influence.

Says a noted author: "The light that slowly lit up the eastern sky eighteen centuries ago, paling the stars with its celestial splendor, did not proclaim glad tidings of great joy more truly to the watching shepherds at midnight than has the radiating glory of this American republic pointed a work of struggling humanity the land where the simple dignity of worthy manhood transcends the glory of rank or inheritance."

To the little children of America we commend the trust to clear away every stain that has dimmed our history in the past, and to leave only the noblest record on the unwritten pages of the future.

W. W. D.

GLADSTONE AND PARNELL.

Chicago Tribune.

Notwithstanding the damage which Mr. Parnell inflicted on the liberals in the general elections in Great Britain just closed, there is really no good reason why there should not be a Gladstone-Parnell alliance. The purpose of Mr. Parnell's tactics is now apparent. He anticipated a liberal majority. He tried to keep it down so as to make it more manageable, and he succeeded. Mr. Labouchere said what Mr. Parnell meant when the manifesto to the English voters was issued: "If should have thought—" Labouchere wrote Nov. 24, "that home rule would be best advanced by the liberals being in a small majority." The manifesto, he said, was a "palpable mistake, unless, indeed, he Parnell has come to the conclusion that the liberals must win and only wishes to reduce their majority."

The liberals have won in Great Britain by a majority of more than 100 over the tories, giving the latter their eighteen votes in Ireland. The Parnellites by uniting with the liberals can give them a majority of 172. Such a union might drive some of the whigs and moderate liberals into the tory ranks, but it is only a question of time when they will go anyway. There are only about thirty of them. The eighty-six Parnellites would amply compensate the Gladstone party for their loss. The Irishmen are capable, industrious, and expert debaters. They want for their country what the English radicals want for Great Britain—local self-government, reform of the land laws, and a more liberal system of popular education. The Irishmen in addition want some form of home rule. Both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain have announced their intention to grant the demands of the Irish members in this direction so far as they are compatible with the integrity of the United kingdom. Their Scotch and English supporters with few exceptions will heartily support them in passing the most liberal measure for home rule. The Highland Scotch members will here are about a dozen of them—are in thorough sympathy with the Parnellites already, and many English members, like Mr. Cowen, Mr. Morley, and several new radical members, go so far as to advocate nearly the full measure of Mr. Parnell's demands.

There is no doubt that the Irish leader will accept much less than he asks for. He knows Englishmen well enough to be convinced that they will not confer on an Irish legislature the power to place a tariff on British goods. This issue was raised by Mr. Parnell probably as a point to negotiate on, one to be given up and regarded as a concession on his part. On other points of his programme he would be also willing to yield to Mr. Gladstone. The "Grand old man" is desirous of crowning the great work of his public life by settling the Irish question. Mr. Parnell can assist him, and probably will. There can be no alliance between the tories and Parnellites. Such an alliance, even if temporarily effected, would be monstrous.

Public buildings should have distinguishing features. The spire speaks for the church; the mansard for the dwellings; the cupola for the observatory; and so on. Even the jail, which is proverbially unattractive, is made to look like a castle. Why not, then, have insane asylums from state houses as they are now built.—New Orleans Picayune.

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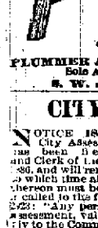
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CITY ASSESSMENT.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE City Assessment Roll of the City of Portland has been filed in the office of the Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland, for the City Tax of 1886, and will remain open until January 1, 1886, prior to which time all applications for correction of errors therein must be made and filed. Particular attention is called to the following extract from Ordinance No. 2,227: "Any person feeling himself aggrieved by the assessment, Valuation, or Description of property may apply to the Committee on Ways and Means for a revision of the same. Such application shall contain a list of all the property subject to taxation for city purposes, owned by and in the hands of or under the control of the applicant, and a concise statement of the particular item or items claimed to be erroneously assessed, which said application shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the applicant and must be filed with the Auditor and Clerk on or before the first day of January following the date of the filing of the assessment roll."
B. L. NORDEN, Auditor and Clerk.
Portland, Oregon, Nov. 28, 1885.

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned Receiver, that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1885, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. of that day by and in accordance with an order of the court, made and entered on the 7th day of December 1885, in the case of J. Moos vs. S. Baum and others (composing the firm of Baum, Saunders & Co.) I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all of the following described property, to-wit: The business, together with the good will thereof and the fixtures, furniture and stock thereof, of that certain business heretofore known as "Albany, Baum & Co.," now carried on by the firm of Baum, Saunders & Co., at No. 145 First street, between Alder and Morrison streets, on the west side of said First street, in the city of Portland, Multnomah County, State of Oregon; the same being the well and popular known ice cream, confectionery and refreshment parlors.
Portland, Dec. 7, 1885. R. R. CURRY, Receiver.
T. A. STEPHENS, Atty for Plaintiff. 8d 7d

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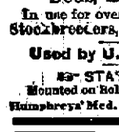
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10pc 56-in all wool Cashmere Chantilly Holiday clearance price	75 60
8pc All-wool heavy Fr nch Armure Holiday clearance price	75 60
8pc 42-in all wool De Bige Holiday clearance price	75 57½
8pc 42-in all wool Cashmere Holiday clearance price	50 40
8pc Cashmere Diagonals Holiday clearance price	50 40
8pc French finish Cashmere Holiday clearance price	40 31
8pc Flannel Suitings Holiday clearance price	25 18½
8pc Guilford Mixtures, doub l wth Holiday clearance price	20 12½
8pc Manchester Cashmeres, d'ble width Holiday clearance price	20 15
8pc English Cashmeres Holiday clearance price	15 12½
8pc All-wool Figured and Brocaded goods Holiday clearance price	15 12½
8pc All-wool Figured goods Holiday clearance price	12½ 10
8pc American Brocade Holiday clearance price	8 6
8pc American Brocade Holiday clearance price	7 5
10pc 42-in all-wool Ladies' Cloth Holiday clearance price	50 42½
8pc All wool Twilled Flannel Suitings Holiday clearance price	50 40
12pc 52-in all wool Ladies' Cloth Holiday clearance price	75 65
10pc 56-in all wool Ladies' Cloth Holiday clearance price	90 80
10pc 56-in all wool Fancy Embroid Ladies' Cloth Holiday clearance price	1 25 1 00
8pc 56-in Heavy Waterproof Holiday clearance price	65 47½
8pc 58-in Better Grade Waterproof Holiday clearance price	65 52½
10pc 58-in Very Fine Heavy Waterproof Holiday clearance price	75 57½
12pc 58-in Ex Fine & Heavy Waterproof Holiday clearance price	90 75

Fancy Plaid Dress Goods.

8pc 56-in Plaid French Cloth Holiday clearance price	75 62½
8pc 52-in Velvet Cashmere Plaid Holiday clearance price	75 57½
10pc Jamaica Plaid Holiday clearance price	60 45
8pc Double Width Invisible Plaid Holiday clearance price	45 37½
10pc Extra Quality Silk and Wool Plaid Holiday clearance price	60 40
10pc Silk and Wool Plaid Holiday clearance price	45 35
10pc Fancy Cashmere Plaid Holiday clearance price	40 30
8pc Fancy Cashmere Striped Goods Holiday clearance price	35 27½
8pc Cashmere Plaid Holiday clearance price	35 25
8pc Mot air Plaids Holiday clearance price	30 23
8pc Fancy Plaids Holiday clearance price	25 18
8pc Broken Plaids Holiday clearance price	25 18
8pc Half-Wool Checks Holiday clearance price	15 12½
8pc Scotch Plaids Holiday clearance price	10 7
8pc Shepard and Scotch Plaids Holiday clearance price	8 6

Black Dress Goods.

8pc Half-Wool Figured Goods Holiday clearance price	12½ 10
8pc Half-Wool Brocaded Goods Holiday clearance price	15 12½
8pc Manchester Cashmeres Holiday clearance price	15 12½
8pc Fine Cashmere, doubl width Holiday clearance price	18 15
8pc Silk Persian Cashmere Holiday clearance price	25 20
12pc Persian Cashmere, better grade	30 25
8pc French Finish Cashmere Holiday clearance price	37½ 30
10pc French fin better gr Cashmere Holiday clearance price	45 32½
8pc Extra Quality Cashmere Holiday clearance price	55 40
8pc Cheviot Diagonals Holiday clearance price	55 40
8pc Henrietta Cloth Holiday clearance price	70 55
8pc 42-in ex hvy French Armure Holiday clearance price	75 60
8pc 44-in all wool Fr. Cashmere Holiday clearance price	75 60
8pc 44-in fine gr French Cashmere Holiday clearance price	85 65
10pc Superfine French Cashmere Holiday clearance price	90 70
8pc 44-in fine gr French Cashmere Holiday clearance price	1 00 73
8pc 44-in hvy & fine French Cashmr Holiday clearance price	1 00 81
8pc Double Chain French Cashmr Holiday clearance price	1 15 90
8pc Extra quality French Cashmere	1 25 1 00
8pc Rich finish French Cashmere	1 35 1 10
8pc 46-in elegant French Cashmir Holiday clearance price	1 50 1 15
8pc 48-in La Duke make French Cashmere Holiday clearance price	1 50 1 20
8pc Faultless qual French Cshmre Holiday clearance price	1 00 1 30
8pc 42-in all wool Drap De Ott man Holiday clearance price	1 00 82½
8pc 42-in all wool Drap De Ott man Holiday clearance price	1 10 85
8pc 42-in very best Drap De Ott man Holiday clearance price	1 25 1 05
8pc All wool fine French Serge Holiday clearance price	1 20 90
8pc Extra fine Drap Royal Holiday clearance price	1 35 1 20
8pc Silk Warp Drap De Alma Holiday clearance price	1 50 1 22½

Black Velveteens.

8pc Black Velveteen Holiday clearance price	65 51
8pc Better grade Velveteen Holiday clearance price	75 62½
8pc Silk finish Velveteen Holiday clearance price	85 70
8pc Extra quality Velveteen Holiday clearance price	1 00 85

Colored Velveteens.

12pc Colored Brocaded Silk finish Velveteen Holiday clearance price	75 62½
25pc Elberon ex quality Velveteen Holiday clearance price	1 00 85

Black Silk Velvets.

8 pc Black Silk Velvet Holiday clearance price	2 00 1 62½
2pc Black Silk Velvet Holiday clearance price	2 50 2 00
2pc Extra quality Blk Silk Velvet Holiday clearance price	2 75 2 25

Colored Silk Velvets.

20pc Rich Colored Silk Velvets Holiday clearance price	1 75 1 45

Black Silk Plushes.

2pc Black Silk Plush Holiday clearance price	2 00 1 60
2pc ex fine wide Blk Silk Plush Holiday clearance price	2 25 1 85

Colored Silk Plushes.

10pc Colored Silk Plush Holiday clearance price	2 00 1 60
5pc finer quality Silk Plush Holiday clearance price	2 25 1 85

Silk Department.

5pc Black Dress Silk Holiday clearance price	75 57½
6pc 56-in extra quality navy blue Beaver Holiday clearance price	5 00 3 95
4pc 56-in heavy dark Cloaking Holiday clearance price	1 75 1 35
3pc 56-in heavy dark Cloaking, better grade Holiday clearance price	2 00 1 45

Canton Flannel.

35pc good unbleached Canton Flannel, 12 yards for $1, holiday clearance price, 15 yards for $1.	
37pc better grade unbleached Canton Flannel, 12 yards for $1, holiday clearance price, 14 yards for $1.	
42pc heavy unbleached Canton Flannel, 9 yards for $1, holiday clearance price, 11 yards for $1.	
33pc heavy unbleached Canton Flannel, 8 yards for $1, holiday clearance price, 10 yards for $1.	
20pc very heavy unbleached Canton Flannel, 7 yards for $1, holiday clearance price, 9 yards for $1.	
25pc extra heavy unbleached Canton Flannel, 6 yards for $1, holiday clearance price, 8 yards for $1.	
15pc extra heavy and fine unbleached Canton Flannel, 5 yards for $1, holiday clearance price, 7 yards for $1.	
24pc very best unbleached Canton Flannel, 4 yards for $1, holiday clearance price, 6 yards for $1.	
30pc fine bleached Canton Flannel, 9 yards for $1, holiday clearance price, 11 yards for $1.	
35pc better grade bleached Canton Flannel, 8 yards for $1, holiday clearance price, 10 yards for $1.	
28pc heavy bleached Canton Flannel, 7 yards for $1, holiday clearance price, 9 yards for $1.	
21pc better grade bleached Canton Flannel, 6 yards for $1, holiday clearance price, 8 yards for $1.	
23pc extra fine heavy bleached Canton Flannel, 5 yards for $1, holiday clearance price, 7 yards for $1.	
21pc best make bleached Canton Flannel, 4 yards for $1, holiday clearance price, 6 yards for $1.	

Table Damask.

20pc Loom Dice Table Linen Holiday clearance price	25 20
18pc Loom Dice Table Linen Holiday clearance price	30 25
16pc Loom Dice Table Linen Holiday clearance price	35 30
14pc Half bleached Table Damask Holiday clearance price	40 35
15pc Half bleached, better Table Damask Holiday clearance price	50 40
12pc Half bleached extra quality Table Damask Holiday clearance price	60 50
10pc Fine half bleached Table Damask Holiday clearance price	70 55
6pc Extra fine Table Damask Holiday clearance price	75 60
10pc Good bleached Table Damask Holiday clearance price	50 40
8pc Best grd bleached Table Damask Holiday clearance price	60 50
6pc Fine bleached Table Damask Holiday clearance price	65 55
7pc Extra fine bleached Table Damask Holiday clearance price	75 60
8pc Fine and hvy Table Damask Holiday clearance price	85 65
4pc Extra quality bleached Table Damask Holiday clearance price	90 75
6pc Extra qual bleached Table Damask Holiday clearance price	1 00 80
4pc Genuine Irish Table Damask Holiday clearance price	1 15 85
4pc Gen. Irish Table Damask, better grade Holiday clearance price	1 25 1 00
8pc Finest and heaviest French Damask Holiday clearance price	1 50 1 20
12pc Turkey Red Table Damask Holiday clearance price	40 85
8pc Turkey Red Table Damask, fast colors Holiday clearance price	50 40
12pc Best quality bleached Table Damask, fast colors Holiday clearance price	65 50

Damask Table Covers.

8-4 Bleached Damask Table Covers Holiday clearance price	1 00 75
9-4 Bleached Damask Table Covers Holiday clearance price	1 20 90
2-4 Bleached Damask Table Covers Holiday clearance price	1 50 1 10
16 4-4 bleached Damask Table Covers, extra size Holiday clearance price	2 00 1 50
18 Turkey Red Damask Tbl. Covers Holiday clearance price	1 25 70
24 Turkey Red Damask Table Covers, large size Holiday clearance price	1 50 1 15
22 Turkey Red Damask Table Covers, next size Holiday clearance price	1 75 1 25
12 Turkey Red Damask Table Covers Holiday clearance price	2 00 1 50
10 Ex. size Turkey Red Damask Tbl. Covers Holiday clearance price	2 25 1 75
26 Bleached Damask Table Covers, fan-borders Holiday clearance price	3 50 2 00
18 Ex. size fine bleached Damask Table Covers, fancy borders Holiday clearance price	2 75 2 25
12 Fine fancy Damask Sets, Cover and Napkins to match Holiday clearance price	5 50 4 50

Linen Towels and Crash.

Not having space to give the different prices of Towels and Crashes, we will state here that the same have been reduced in like proportion.

Fancy Table and Piano Covers.

A splendid line of fancy table and piano covers reduced at holiday clearance prices.

A large stock of Honeycomb and Marseilles Bedspreads at holiday clearance prices.

Fancy Goods Department.

Children's Woolen Hosiery.

60dz Children's Cold Merino Hose. Holiday clearance price	15 10
42dz Children's Fancy Wool Hose. Holiday clearance price	15 10
50dz Children's Gold Wool Hose. Holiday clearance price	20 12½
38dz Children's Better grade Wool Hose. Holiday clearance price	25 16½
24dz Children's good quality Wool Hose. Holiday clearance price	30 20
50dz Children's and Misses' heavy all wool Knit Hose. Holiday clearance price	35 25
28dz Children's heavy, solid, bold better quality Knit Hose. Holiday clearance price	40 30
24dz Misses' extra quality all wool Knit Hose. Holiday clearance price	45 33½
32dz Children's Solid Colors Fine Wool Hose. Holiday clearance price	40 35
30dz Misses' all wool extra quality Solid Colors Wool Hose. Holiday clearance price	50 40
21dz Misses' all wool extra quality Fancy Wool Hose. Holiday clearance price	60 45
20dz Childrens' and Misses' Fine Cashmere Hose. Holiday clearance price	60 45

Ladies' Woolen Hosiery.

48dz Ladies' Full Finish Cashmere Hose. Holiday clearance price	35 25
53dz Ladies' Lambs' Wool Hose. Holiday clearance price	35 25
32dz Ladies' Full Finish ex quality Gray Ribbed Wool Hose. Holiday clearance price	45 30
36dz Ladies' all wool Solid Colors Knit Hose. Holiday clearance price	45 35
27dz Extra Quality all wool Solid Colors Knit Hose. Holiday clearance price	55 40
25dz Ladies' fine wool Hose, Solid Colors. Holiday clearance price	60 45
25dz Ladies' Fancy all wool Hose, fine quality. Holiday clearance price	60 45
22dz Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, Assorted Styles. Holiday clearance price	60 45
12dz Ladies' ex Fine Black Cashmere Hose. Holiday clearance price	65 50
Childrens' Misses' and Ladies' Cotton Hose Reduced in the same proportion.	

Children's and Misses' White Merino Vests.

12dz Children's white Merino Vests Holiday clearance price	25 20
16dz Children's white Merino Vests Holiday clearance price	35 25
20dz Children's white Merino Vests Holiday clearance price	40 30
18dz Misses' white Merino Vests, Holiday clearance price	50 35
20dz Misses' white Merino Vests, better grade Holiday clearance price	55 40
15dz Misses' white Merino Vests, extra quality Holiday clearance price	60 45

Children's and Misses' Scarlet All-Wool Vests.

16dz Children's all wool Scarlet Vests Holiday clearance price	50 45
12dz Children's Lamb's Wool scarlet Vests Holiday clearance price	60 50
15dz Children's Lamb's Wool scarlet Vests Holiday clearance price	65 55
20dz Children's Scarlet Wool Vests Holiday clearance price	75 60
18dz Misses' Scarlet Wool Vests Holiday clearance price	80 65
14dz Misses' Scarlet Lambs' Wool Vests Holiday clearance price	85 75
12dz Misses' Scarlet Lambs' Wool Vests Holiday clearance price	90 75

Ladies' White Merino Vests.

40dz Ladies' White Merino Vests Holiday clearance price	50 40
28dz Ladies' White Merino Vests, better grade Holiday clearance price	60 50
25dz Ladies' Heavy White Merino Vests Holiday clearance price	85 65
20dz Ladies' Fine Wool Vests Holiday clearance price	1 00 85
25dz Ladies' Lambs' Wool Vests Holiday clearance price	1 25 1 00
18dz Ladies' Fine White Cashmere Vests Holiday clearance price	1 50 1 15

Ladies' Scarlet Wool Vests.

23dz Ladies' Scarlet all wool Vests Holiday clearance price	1 00 75
28dz Ladies' Scarlet all wool Vests better quality Holiday clearance price	1 25 90
42dz Ladies' Scarlet Lambs' Wool Medicated Vests Holiday clearance price	1 50 1 10
22dz Ladies' Extra Fine Scarlet Lambs' Wool Vests Holiday clearance price	2 00 1 50
14dz Ladies' Fine Scarlet Cashmere Vests, finished seams Holiday clearance price	2 75 2 20
Ladies' Undergarments to match the above Vests in like proportion.	

Ladies' Jerseys.

110 Ladies' Jerseys Holiday Clearance price	75 40
96 Ladies' Fine Jerseys Holiday Clearance price	1 25 90
141 Ladies' All Wool Fine Jerseys Holiday Clearance price	1 50 1 15
115 Ladies' All Wool Plaited Black Jerseys Holiday Clearance price	2 00 1 50
72 Ladies' All Wool Extra Fine Pleated Black Jerseys Holiday Clearance price	3 25 2 50
42 Ladies' Cashmere Braid Trimming Fine Heavy Jerseys Holiday Clearance price	3 50 2 75

A large stock of Children's Jerseys from 40c up to 90c.

Ladies' Colored Skirts.

Reduced to Holiday Clearance Prices.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear sold at Holiday Clearances prices.

Spanish Lace Ties, Pichus, Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs, Lace Bibs, Marcellas Bibs, Cream and Black Spanish Laces, Cream and Black Spanish Guipure Laces, Oriental Laces, Brabant Laces, Torchon Laces, Valenciennes Laces, Pillow Laces, Crochet Edgings, Everlasting Edge, Swiss Edge, Colored Edging, a large stock of Embroideries, Veilings, Nets, Trimmings, Braid, Tidies, Lace Shawls, Gloves, etc., reduced to Holiday Clearance prices.

288 gross Black and Colored Horn Dress Buttons reduced for the Holiday Clearance Sale to 5c a dozen.

216 gross Fancy Dress Buttons reduced for the Holiday Clearance Sale to 10c a dozen.

150dz. Children's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders, reduced for the Holiday Clearance Sale to 2½c a dozen.

96dz. Ladies' Colored Border Handkerchiefs reduced for the Holiday Clearance Sale to 4c a dozen.

50dz. Ladies' Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs, reduced for the Holiday Clearance Sale to 10½c each.

Handkerchiefs in White and Colored Borders in all qualities and styles, reduced in proportion.

Woolen Goods.

A large stock of Ladies' and Misses' Woolen Hoods, Jackets, Leggings, Scarfs, Shawls, Gloves, Wristlets, Mitts, Infants' Bootees, reduced to Holiday Clearance prices.

White and Colored Blankets.

Our 10-4 White $1 25 Blankets Holiday Clearance price	$1 00
Our 10-4 White Wool $2 50 Blankets Holiday Clearance price	2 00
Our 10-4 All Wool $5 00 Blankets Holiday Clearance price	4 00
Our 10-4 All Wool extra quality $6 00 Blankets Holiday Clearance price	5 00
Our 11-4 All Wool extra fine White $7 50 Blankets Holiday Clearance price	6 00
Our 10-4 Wool Gray $4 00 Blankets Holiday Clearance price	2 75
Our 12-4 Wool extra heavy Gray $7 00 Blankets Holiday Clearance price	5 00

Cloak Department.

We respectfully call attention to the fact that our Cloak Department is very nearly exhausted. We have a few left in Ladies' Misses' and Children's Cloaks, and have marked them down for this Holiday Clearance Sale to nearly nothing.

Ladies' Walking Jackets.

In Plain and Braided, reduced for this Holiday Clearance Sale.

Clothing.

Our $19 all wool Fancy Mixed Cashmere Suits Holiday Clearance price	$15 00
Our $17 50 Plain all wool Cashmere suits Holiday Clearance price	14 00
Our $20 00 Plain all wool Cashmere suits Holiday Clearance price	15 00
Our $22 50 English Diagonal in Cutaway Holiday clearance price	17 50
Our $15 00 Oregon Gray Cashmere suits Holiday Clearance price	11 00
Our $20 00 Cashmere Sack Suits Holiday Clearance price	15 00
Our $19 70 Cashmere Sack Suits Holiday Clearance price	15 00
Our $18 50 Striped and Checked Single or Double Breasted Cashmere Sacks Holiday clearance price	14 00
Our $18 00 Fancy Checked and Double Breasted Sack Suits, all Wool Holiday clearance price	14 00
Our $18 Fancy Striped Cashmere Suits Holiday Clearance price	14 00
Our $17 50 Straight Cut Sack Suits, in best style Holiday clearance price	13 00
Our $17 50 Fancy Worsted Sack Suits Holiday clearance price	14 00
Our $18 00 Fancy Diagonal, Frock or Sack Holiday clearance price	14 00
Our $18 00 Blue Beaver Sack Suits in Single or Double Breasted Holiday clearance price	14 00
Our $18 00 all Wool Check or Plaid Suits Holiday clearance price	15 00
Our $18 00 Mohair, in Single or Double Breasted Holiday clearance price	15 00
Our $25 00 Custom Made Half Lined and French Cashmere in Sacks Holiday clearance price	19 50
Our $20 00 all Wool Small Check Cashmere Suits in Sack or Frock Holiday clearance price	16 50
Our $22 50 Plain English Diagonal in Sacks and Frocks, no Binding Holiday clearance price	19 50
Our $22 50 Narrow Striped Cashmere Frock Suits Holiday clearance price	19 50
Our $2 50 Scotch Tweed Frock Suits Holiday clearance price	9 50
Our $15 50 Scotch Tweed Frock Suit Holiday clearance price	13 50
Our $18 00 Mohair and Plain Frock and Cutaway Holiday clearance price	15 25
Our $25 00 Plaid and Velvet Finished Cashmere Frock Suit Holiday clearance price	18 50
Our $20 00 Fancy Checked Cutaway all Wool Holiday clearance price	17 25
Our $20 00 Plain Silk Mixed and all Wool Frocks, Sacks and Cutaway Holiday clearance price	16 00
Our $20 00 French Cashmere Checked in Frock Holiday clearance price	16 00
Our $18 00 all Wool Cashmere Frock Suits Holiday clearance price	15 00
Our $18 00 Fancy Silk Mixed and all wool Holiday clearance price	15 00
Our $18 00 Fancy Diagonal Cutaway Holiday clearance price	15 00
Our $18 00 Plain and all Wool Cashmere Frock Holiday clearance price	15 00
Our $25 00 Custom Made Small Check and Cutaway, foreign good Holiday clearance price	19 00
Our $20 00 English Diagonal in Cutaway Holiday clearance price	15 50
Our $22 50 Genuine Corkscrew in Wine Color and Brown Holiday clearance price	13 00
Our $25 00 Fancy Hair Line, foreign goods Holiday clearance price	17 50
Our $25 50 Genuine English Diagonal in Cutaway Holiday clearance price	17 00
Our $20 00 Plain Diagonal Frock Suit Holiday clearance price	16 00
Our $18 00 Germania Beaver Frock Suit Holiday clearance price	16 00
Our $25 00 French Beaver Frock Suits Holiday clearance price	20 00
Our $12 50 Tweed Suits Holiday clearance price	10 00
Our $12 50 Tweed Suits Holiday clearance price	10 00
Our Check Tweed Suit Holiday clearance price	10 00
Our Striped Tweed Suit Holiday clearance price	10 00
Our $22 50 Narrow Striped Cashmere Frock Suits Holiday clearance price	9 50
Our $15 50 Scotch Tweed Frock Suit Holiday clearance price	13 50
Our $18 00 Mohair and Plain Frock and Cutaway Holiday clearance price	15 25
Our $25 00 Plaid and Velvet Finished Cashmere Frock Suit Holiday clearance price	18 50
Our $20 00 Fancy Checked Cutaway all Wool Holiday clearance price	17 25
Our $20 00 Plain Silk Mixed and all Wool Frocks, Sacks and Cutaway Holiday clearance price	16 00
Our $20 00 French Cashmere Checked in Frock Holiday clearance price	16 00
Our $18 00 all Wool Cashmere Frock Suits Holiday clearance price	15 00
Our $18 00 Fancy Silk Mixed and all wool Holiday clearance price	15 00
Our $18 00 Fancy Diagonal Cutaway Holiday clearance price	15 00
Our $18 00 Plain and all Wool Cashmere Frock Holiday clearance price	15 00
Our $25 00 Custom Made Small Check and Cutaway, foreign good Holiday clearance price	19 00
Our $20 00 English Diagonal in Cutaway Holiday clearance price	15 50
Our $22 50 Genuine Corkscrew in Wine Color and Brown Holiday clearance price	13 00
Our $25 00 Fancy Hair Line, foreign goods Holiday clearance price	17 50
Our $25 50 Genuine English Diagonal in Cutaway Holiday clearance price	17 00
Our $20 00 Plain Diagonal Frock Suit Holiday clearance price	16 00
Our $18 00 Germania Beaver Frock Suit Holiday clearance price	16 00
Our $25 00 French Beaver Frock Suits Holiday clearance price	20 00
Our $12 50 Tweed Suits Holiday clearance price	10 00
Our $12 50 Tweed Suits Holiday clearance price	10 00
Our Check Tweed Suit Holiday clearance price	10 00
Our Striped Tweed Suit Holiday clearance price	10 00

Our $27 00 English Broadcloth Suits in Frock
Holiday clearance price 22 50

Our $30 00 English Broadcloth Suits in Frock
Holiday Clearance price 26 00

Plain Cotton Diagonal Suits
Holiday clearance price 5 00

Overcoats.

Our $8 Reversible Ulster Holiday Clearance price	$ 6 00
Our $ Brown and Checked Reversible Ulster Holiday Clearance price	6 00
Our $7 Striped Reversible Ulster Holiday Clearance price	4 50
Our $10 Reversible Ulster Holiday Clearance price	7 75
Our $10 40 Reversible Ulster Holiday Clearance price	8 25
Our $15 Reversible Overcoat Holiday Clearance price	12 50
Our $16 Reversible Ulster Holiday Clearance price	13 00
Our $16 50 Reversible Ulster Holiday Clearance price	13 50
Our $20 Overcoat Holiday Clearance price	16 50
Our $15 Plain Black Diagonal Overcoat Holiday Clearance price	12 00
Our $20 Beaver Overcoat Holiday Clearance price	16 00
Our $20 50 Overcoat Holiday Clearance price	18 00
Our $25 00 Chinchilla Overcoat Holiday Clearance price	20 00
Our $30 Chinchilla Overcoat Holiday Clearance price	24 00
Our $8 Chinchilla Overcoat Holiday Clearance price	5 50
Our $5 50 Cashmere Overcoat Holiday Clearance price	7 00
Our $5 Overcoat Holiday Clearance price	4 00
Our $ 50 Overcoat Holiday Clearance price	5 75

Pants.

50 Pairs French $5 Cashmere Pants Holiday Clearance price	$4 00
40 Pairs French $5 Cashmere Pants Holiday Clearance price	4 00
900 Pairs Men's $3 50 Oregon Gray Cashmere Pants Holiday Clearance price	2 75
Our $5 Pants Holiday Clearance price	4 00
Our $3 Pants Holiday Clearance price	2 25
Our $3 50 Pants Holiday Clearance price	2 75
Our $4 Pants Holiday Clearance price	3 00
Our $4 50 Pants Holiday Clearance price	3 50
Our $5 Pants Holiday Clearance price	4 00
Our $5 50 Pants Holiday Clearance price	4 50
Our $6 Pants Holiday Clearance price	5 00
Our $6 50 Pants Holiday Clearance price	5 50
Our $7 Pants Holiday Clearance price	5 75
Our $7 50 Pants Holiday Clearance price	6 25

All the above priced pants we have in plain or spring bottom.

Boys', Youths' and Children's Clothing.

Our $3 50 Boys' Suit Holiday Clearance price	$3 00
Our 4 Boys' Suit Holiday Clearance price	75
Our $4 50 Boys' Suit Holiday Clearance price	3 50
Our $5 Boys' Suit Holiday Clearance price	4 50
Our $6 Boys' Suit Holiday Clearance price	5 00
Our $7 50 Boys' Suit Holiday Clearance price	5 50
Our $8 Boys' Suit Holiday Clearance price	5 75
Our $7 50 Boys' Suit Holiday Clearance price	6 50

This is a new line of suits to be worn in knee pants, ages from 4 to 12 years.

FROM 13 TO 17 YEARS.

A Holiday Reduction of $5 per Suit.

500 Pairs of Boys' Pants, a Holiday Reduction of 50 cents to $1 a pair.

500 Pairs of Youths' Pants, a Holiday Reduction from $1 to $1 50 a pair.

500 Pairs Knee Pants.....Holiday Clearance price, 45c.

100 Boys' Overcoats.....A Holiday Reduction of $1 50 each.

100 Smoking Jackets (small sizes).....Holiday Clearance price.....$3 50

Furnishing Goods Department.

Our 8c Norfolk and New Brunswick Shirts and Drawers Holiday Clearance price	3 75
Our $1 Merino Striped Undershirts and Drawers Holiday Clearance price	75
Our $1 Scarlet Mixed Undershirts and Drawers Holiday Clearance Price	75
Our $1 25 Wool, Fine Camels Hair Undershirts and Drawers Holiday Clearance price	1 00
Our $1 50 Fancy Striped Undershirts and Drawers Holiday Clearance price	1 20
Our $1 75 Fancy Striped Full Finished Holiday Clearance price	1 40
Our All-Wool $1 75 Full Finished Scarlet Knit Holiday Clearance price	1 40
Our $1 75 All-Wool, Australian, Old Gold and White Full Finished Holiday Clearance price	1 40

The Holiday Clearance price on all of our Flannel Underwear is.....25c each

The Holiday Clearance price on all our Navy Blue Flannel Overshirts are....50c each

The Holiday Clearance price on our Fine Hats are.....$1 each

Our $1 50 White Shirts Holiday Clearance price	$1 00
Our $2 White Shirts Holiday Clearance price	1 50
Our $2 Percale Shirts Holiday Clearance price	1 50

Shoe Department.

Ladies French Kid Shoes.

Our Ladies $5 50 French Kid Sewed Shoes Holiday Clearance price	$4 50
Our $1 50 Ladies' American Kid Holiday clearance price	1 75
Our Ladies $4 50 French Kid Sewed Shoes Holiday Clearance price	3 75
Our Ladies $4 25 French Kid Shoes Sewed Holiday Clearance price	3 50
Our Ladies $4 French Kid Shoes Sewed Holiday Clearance price	3 25
Our Ladies' $3 50 Cur Kid Shoes Holiday clearance price	3 00
Our Ladies' $3 00 Cur Kid Shoes Holiday clearance price	2 50
Our Ladies' $2 75 Cur Kid Shoes Holiday clearance price	2 25
Our Ladies' $2 50 Cur Kid Shoes Holiday clearance price	2 00
Our Ladies' $2 00 Cur Kid Shoes

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

James Raley and J. C. Leasure are candidates for the office of mayor of Pendleton.

A. L. Coffee, ex-county surveyor of Umatilla county, has been committed to the insane asylum.

H. C. Tarpley of Silverton had his right hand badly lacerated by a circular saw in his mill on Tuesday.

Wm. Reese's youngest son, Robert, of Jacksonville, has become partially paralyzed—probably the result of a severe attack of diphtheria from which he has just recovered.

La Grande *Gazette*: Friday morning as the work train was pulling out from the depot, one of the Chinamen on board accidentally fell between two cars, and his body was fearfully mangled.

A young creole who had been stopping with Mr. Sewall, of St Helens, left last week, taking with him a boat, a watch and $13 in money belonging to his employer. The boat only has been recovered.

While J. E. Jermain of Mehama was trying to get a cartridge out of a gun, the cartridge exploded, driving a portion of the shell into his breast. Fortunately it did not strike a vital spot and he will recover.

The assessment for Polk county for the ensuing year is as follows: For school purposes, four mills; for county expenses, six mills; for state three and seven-tenths mills.

Following is the result of the Newport city election: President, A. Case; recorder, W. S. Huffutt; marshal, John Petty; treasurer, T. F. Marshall; councilmen, S. Case, C. H. Williams, E. Schwabbed, G. A. Landis and A. J. Ray.

Other *Review*: On last Saturday a young man named Thomas Vance died at Mrs. Boomer's, in this place, of typhoid fever, after an illness of nineteen days. Mr. Vance's parents live in Tennessee, and he has no relatives on this coast.

Jacksonville *Sentinel*: One of James McDonough's teams ran away in Willow Springs precinct last Sunday. Misses Hattie McDonough and Eddie Plymale received some severe bruises by jumping from the wagon while the horses were running.

The grand jury of Polk county have indicted C. E. Bergman, the Independence stationer, for conducting a lottery. Bergman's stationery store was in the same room with M. A. C. Robertson's grocery, and he was accused of receiving money for Robertson and neglecting to report it.

Medford *Mail-tor*: A meeting will be held at the Sam's Valley postoffice, on the 19th inst., for the purpose of organizing a stock company to build in the waters of Rogue river for irrigation purposes. Such an undertaking is not impossible. It can be made a success, and will certainly prove of incalculable value to the people of the valley.

Corvallis *Herald*: Frank Hunt shot himself through the big toe the other day. He rested the muzzle of his rifle on his foot while he inspected another gun. His brother, in passing, caught the hammer of the rifle in his sleeve and caused its discharge. Frank immediately lost a little interest in the other gun and began to inspect his toe.

An immense amount of rain has fallen in Butte creek valley and east towards Klamath lake. Butte creek valley is flooded to a great extent, and the creeks pouring heavy volumes of water into Little Klamath lake. There seems to be a vast area of swamp and overflowed land in that section at present, the low land along the creek bottoms and the lake being all under water.

Henry Sussea, a well known painter of Albany, fell Friday morning from a high apron set jointly by his shop on Second street, used to draw up buggies and wagons, receiving severe injuries. It was dark, and when nearly at the top of the apron he stepped off and it is thought fell upon a large iron wheel about ten feet below. No bones were broken, but he received internal injuries and his back was severely bruised.

H. H. Graves, of Albany, has in his possession a large snow-white owl, killed by himself and Otto Slone, near Shedd, which is as rare a bird as is often found by hunters in this part of the country. The owl, which is pure white with the exception of some polka dots upon the wings, was stuffed by Wm. Peacock, Mr. Graves sending to San Francisco for the artificial eyes. It stands nearly twenty inches in height after being mounted.

Coast *Mail*: The steamers Arago and Arcata carried away from Empire this trip nearly 100,000 feet of white cedar timbers, to be shipped to Boston by a vessel now waiting for them at San Francisco. The timbers were of various lengths, and squared from twenty to forty inches. They are supposed to be sent to the Bureau of Fisheries, to the people of Boston as an ocular demonstration of the size and quality of some of the timber owned by the O. S. L. company.

W. H. Hogan, who resides about five miles from Newport, had a lively time with a large cougar on December 1. His two dogs treed the animal and Mr. Logan shot and wounded him. He dropped from the tree and savagely attacked the dogs, putting one dog's eye out and terribly mangling the other dog's shoulder, before Mr. Logan could get another shot at him. At last he gave him two more shots and killed him. He proved to be one of the largest size, measuring nine feet three inches from the nose to the end of the tail.

Hopmer *Gazette*: Over near the north fork of the Siletz Bay, last week, Charlie Howard and Walter Kirk were riding along toward the former's ranch, on their return from Canyon City. The shades of evening were lowering, and in the coming gloom they descried what they considered a big fat elk. Mr. Kirk held the horses while Mr. Howard dismounted and took a pot shot at the elk. The animal was killed in its tracks, but instead of being an elk it turned out to be a fine brown mare that Mr. Howard had recently bought for $100.

Head-keeper Langlois, of the lighthouse at Cape Arago, Coos county, reports that the storm did considerable damage at the cape, among other things, breaking twenty-five panes of glass and tearing down outbuildings. Old ocean has been doing a terrible combination there for the past week. On Tuesday the tide was highest than it has been for a number of years. The surf came up and washed the porch of the North Star hotel entirely away, broke windows and tore down doors; it also visited the Business house afloat store and washed its doors.

East Oregonian: Mrs. M. M. Strickland whose hotel was burned at Encampment last Friday morning, was in town Sunday. Mrs. S. lost every bit of her property accumulated during long years of hard work. The house was insured for $2000, which she hopes will be paid promptly. With commendable energy and enterprise, lately risen after the calamity Mrs. Strickland is now furnishing the passengers with meals on the Oregon Railway & Navigation road as usual. The only articles saved from the burning building were a few knives, forks, table cloths and about $50 in money. She at once moved to the buildings until lately occupied by Conner as a hotel, and once more began the battle for her bread and butter, as if not the least bit discouraged. Mrs. Strickland deserves the sympathy and assistance of everybody, just now, to assist her in replacing her lost fortunes.

Will be a Murderer.

Pendleton East Oregonian.

The following letter written by Constable Will Stanton was handed one to think that possibly Gibbs Keach, who was hung by vigilantes near Adams, was a murderer as well as a horse thief: "While I was taking George Keach out of the mountains over the 'Yellow Jacket' route, he pointed out a log to me where he said he had hid a butcher knife two years ago. Dick Waugh and I searched for and found the knife, and a ghastly object it was. There was blood and hair on the blade and handle. The hair is nearly one quarter of an inch long, and undoubtedly part of a man's whiskers, of about two weeks' growth, as they are very coarse and kinky. Who knows but some poor unfortunate sleeps his long last sleep in the wilds of Columbia county."

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The new chamber of commerce building in Tacoma has been turned over to a committee of that body for acceptance.

Earl Hayward and J. J. Boggs have leased the Spokane Falls opera-house for the coming year, successor Squier & LeRoy.

Burglars and sneak thieves are doing Spokane Falls. Chloroform is used by the burglars. By its aid two females, of undoubted reputation, were robbed of $75.

Col. Powell, Indian agent at the Neah bay reservation was fined by the United States district judge at Seattle for closing the store of the Washington Trading company at the reservation.

U. S. Marshal Hamilton has filed his bonds of $20,000 with the following sureties and has otherwise qualified for office, the duties of which he has already entered. W. T. Barnes, Curtis Mainville, Frank Louden, W. H. Babcock, H. H. Hungate, James Fallon, T. J. Fallon and Walt. Thomas.

Frank Weber and Joe Moran of Spokane Falls have been arrested on a charge of incendiarism, accused of being implicated in firing of the house on front street, known as the "bay windows." The fire occurred on the 6th of August. The general impression prevails that the building had been fired for the insurance on the property, owned by the occupant, a woman known as Jennie Moore, which consisted of furniture, clothing, etc. She is now in Yakima, and the authorities have been notified to place her under arrest.

Friday afternoon, for the second time this month, the residence of J. H. Tuttle, of Walla Walla, was entered by thieves during the absence of the occupants. Mrs. Tuttle's pocketbook, containing $5 or $6, was taken.

Dayton *Inlander*: Wednesday morning two or three sleighs appeared on the streets, but there was too much mud mixed with the snow to make real good sleighing. People from the mountains reported sleighing pretty good near the timber.

A number of ladies of Dayton publish one G. W. Bemis the man who is traveling through the country, anxious to teach his method of making silk ornaments, etc. They pronounce him a trickster and fiecel ful fabricator, and warn the unsuspecting to beware of his glib tongue.

M. H. Rice, of Camas Prairie, on Friday last, while driving along Main street, near the covered ditch, with a wagon laden with grain, the saddle near the ditch gave way and one wheel dropped into the hole, throwing Rice to the ground from his high seat, striking upon his face and shoulders and producing paralysis, from which he has not yet recovered.

Fort Townsend *Call*: The fish refinery on San Juan island is nearly completed. Four large houses and a dock have been built, and a forty-horse power engine has just been ordered from Portland. Quite a little settlement has already sprung up around the works. Dog-fishing is booming, and every body is buying a boat and turning fishermen.

A man whose name is supposed to be M. Reed, dropped dead on the reservation below Yakima City last week. A jury was summoned to investigate the cause of his death, by Dr. Hill. The verdict of the jury was that his death was caused by heart disease. He was a stranger, was about 40 years of age and had on his person $6 75 when taken in charge by the jury.

Special to Spokane *Review* Dec. 14.—A saloon building at Fort Spokane, W. T., owned by Hargrove Bros., was burned about 5 o'clock this morning. The building had not been occupied for the past two weeks, and but two persons were present when the fire was discovered. These were James Hargrove and a friend who were sleeping there over night. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss on building, saloon fixtures and billiard table, about $1000. No insurance.

Chehalis Valley *Advertiser*: Wm. Arnold who was sent to the asylum at Steilacoom about two years since, escaped from this county, recently, and after wandering around for awhile arrived in Montesano Wednesday evening and was taken in charge by Deputy Sheriff Gagnon. The brother of the unfortunate man, C. Jay Arnold, was notified and has removed him to his residence down the river, where he will endeavor to arouse the mind and effect a cure, if possible. The afflicted man has greatly improved since his incarceration, and hopes are entertained of his final and full recovery.

MONTANA.

The gold mode of the Montana Improvement company, says the *New Northwest*, has resulted in their determination to close down all of their six mills until the government has decided exactly their rights and limitations. The six mills have given employment to 400 men, and have a capacity of three million feet of lumber per month. All the mills, except that at Bonita, have already been closed, and that will only run a week longer to close a contract for lumber at Anaconda, when it, too, will be closed down. It looks to us as though this action might seriously interfere with mining operations at Butte and advance the price of lumber.

IDAHO.

Idaho territory expended $111,087 last year to support the public school system. There are 15,591 children of school age in the territory or 10,037 enrolled scholars.

The Boise City *Statesman* says: "A Walla Walla firm has bought a tract of land near the town of Payette, in this county, and will establish a nursery there on an extensive scale in the spring."

AN OLD TIME STEAMER.

Sale of the First Steamboat Built to Flow Pacific Coast Waters.

San Francisco Post.

The Hudson Bay company's steamer Beaver, which was advertised to be sold a few days ago at Victoria, Vancouver island, is the oldest steam vessel on the Pacific coast—in fact, was the first. The vessel was built in England in 1835, and came under sail—topsail schooner rigged. Her machinery and boilers were in place, the paddle wheels and shafts, so as not to interfere with her sailing, being stowed aboard. She has the same engines now, the name of the maker and the date of 1835 being in conspicuous brass figures on the front of them.

The vessel was staunchly built in every respect, both in hull and machinery, as has been proved by the length of time—now over fifty years—that she has been in active service. The Beaver is less than 300 tons burden, has an old-fashioned square stern, and her paddle wheels, instead of being amidships, as is usual in other paddle wheel steamers, are well forward. She is an odd-looking vessel, and has the appearance of belonging to a past century. In her day she has been of the most efficient service to the company to which she belonged.

She was built to trade with the Indians of the northwest coast, and for carrying supplies to the trading posts on Vancouver island and Fraser river. Owing to the danger in early times of the service in which she was engaged, she was fitted out like a man of war—the bulwarks were high and the boarding nettings were hoisted when at anchor. She had a battery of four six-pounders, and a plentiful supply of small arms and ammunition, so placed as to be ready at hand for the officers and in case of a sudden attack. There were guns and pistols even in the engine room.

During the Indian war of 1855, Governor Douglas, of Vancouver island, the chief factor and resident head of the Hudson Bay company, very generously tendered the Beaver to the naval officers of Washington territory—there was no steamer on Puget sound—to aid in the protection of the American settlers. The vessel was used on more than one occasion in the transportation of United States troops to the threatened points of attack.

There is another remembrance of gratitude due by Americans to the old steamer. In 1857 Col. Eby, who had been collector of customs at Port Townsend, Washington territory, was killed at his farmhouse on Whidby island by a party of Hydah Indians. They cut his head off and carried it with them as a trophy. The next season Capt. Hood of the Beaver, on his trading visit to the Hydah village, demanded and secured the head, which was brought down and placed with the other remains of the unfortunate Eby in his grave at Whidby island. The Beaver, instead of being sold, it would seem, ought to have been laid up in ordinary for good services rendered and as an old curiosity.

SOUTHERN OREGON MINES.

Jacksonville Sentinel.

Ashland people are now also talking of getting a quartz mill to work the rock in that section. We can't get too many, and "the more the merrier."

The nickel mines on Cow creek are developing satisfactorily to all concerned. W. Q. Brown, superintendent, now has eight men at work, with the prospect of putting more on as the mines are developed. This will be in the near future.

Messrs. Orth and Linn own a quartz lead on Squaw creek, in the Applegate district, which they have relocated, having worked it at a small profit in years gone by. They have had a man at work for some time past, and rock taken from three different portions of the edge shows, by mortar test, in free gold from $25 to $75 per ton. They have a well developed ledge three feet in width, and both confident that they have made a strike.

Dick Cook, the well known experienced quartz miner of this section, was sent to Galice creek last week by California capitalists to investigate that region in regard to quartz. On his return he informed us that the Yank ledge was not being worked at present, but tunneling would be resumed before long. While he was there a new strike of immense richness was made in Green Bros'. ledge that will surely prove a bonanza to the owners if the new vein holds out as it now shows. This mine has been successfully worked for many years; but not having the late improvements for saving sulphurets, probably not one half of the gold was saved.

NECROLOGY.

Mrs. Mary Thompson died at Pendleton December 12, aged 77 years and 9 months. Mrs. Thompson was the mother of R. G. Thompson, from whose residence the funeral took place. Deceased was born in Franklin county, Virginia, on the 11th day of March, 1808, removing to Mississippi with her parents in 1818, and coming to Oregon in 1853, in which state she has since resided. She has lived with her son Robert, in eastern Oregon, for the past eight years and enjoyed life to its fullest extent. Until a few days since she was in excellent health, but contracted a severe cold about a week ago, which settling on her lungs was the main cause of her death.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

New York statement of December 9th: The aggregate supply of wheat in sight in the United States (exclusive of California and Oregon and Canada), is now up to 56,095 658 bushels, and that of corn, 5,692,323 bushels, against, on the corresponding weekly exhibit, an aggregate of 17,679,228 bushels wheat, and 4,551 720 bushels corn, and a year ago, 40,88,033 bushels wheat and 5,385,654 bushels corn.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 7145 ctls wheat, 800 bbls flour, 4160 ctls oats, 617 ctls barley, 290 ctls millstuff, 485 lbs potatoes, 40 sks onions, 1440 lbs hides, 52 cs eggs, 1177 lbs hops, 658 lbs fruit, 11 pkgs butter. Also 4,312 ctls wheat, 2670 bbls flour, 225 ctls oats, 230 ctls barley, 270 lbs hides, 1234 sks bran from the eastern section.

Receipts for seven days ending Wednesday from aggregated 174,923 ctls wheat, 4,225 bbls flour, 10,931 ctls oats, 1841 ctls barley, 500 ctls bran, 2986 ctls millstuff, 4737 sks potatoes, 3343 lbs wool, 39,847 lbs hides, 2,901 lbs hops, 8724 sks flaxseed, 3117 lbs fruit, 272 cs eggs, 49 pkgs butter. Valley receipts included 10,753 ctls wheat, 4997 bbls flour, 10,126 ctls oats, 957 ctls barley, 200 ctls bran, 1658 ctls millstuff. For the same week last year principal receipts were 161,538 ctls wheat, 10,650 bbls flour, 11,376 ctls oats, 1818 ctls barley, 5613 ctls bran, 2112 ctls millstuff; of which the valley sent 80,702 ctls wheat, 4295 bbls flour, 8017 ctls oats, 60 ctls barley, 4352 ctls bran, 188 ctls millstuff.

Receipts by principal transportation lines since August 1, as compared with a like time last cereal year have been:

ARTICLES.	1885-1886. Valley	Eastern	1884-1885. Valley	Eastern
Wheat, ctls...	689,953	3,196,278	926,128	1,414,601
Flour, bbls.....	68,955	72,508	73,656	61,193
Oats, ctls.....	228,514	9,337	59,854	21,375
Barley, ctls....	29,341	71,947	1,697	3,560
Bran, ctls.....	7,032	4,341	51,363	14,422
Millstuff, ctls.	28,706	6,516	17,052	5,861
Potatoes, sks..	16,721	125	38,928	198
Wool, lbs	912,611	502,672	950,421	897,831
Hides, lbs.....	286,505	302,014	297,928	227,350
Lime, bbls.....	12,369	.....	12,436	.....
Flaxseed, sks.	55,966	.....	6	11,181
Hops, lbs.....	3,016,501	.....	913,701	172,257

IMPORTS—Per str Bena from San Francisco: 83 kgs powder, 50 ctls acid, 50 sks beer, 130 cs bottles, 15 hf bbls vinegar, 4 cs cotton goods, 1 pkg cider syrup, 410 cs oil, 67 tons salt, 20 bxs tin, 200 sks coal, 740 kgs shoes, 1 tank gasoline, 218 sks sacks, 106 bbls plaster, 4 coal subs, 2 cs cigars, 10 mowers, 5 cs blubbers.

EXPORTS—Per str George W. Elder to San Francisco: 27,025 ctls wheat.

Per str Oregon to San Francisco 633 ctls wheat, 1008 bbls flour, 4761 ctls barley, 6 30 sks flaxseed, 6225 ctls oats, 2935 sks potatoes, 1529 lbs fruit, 23 sks wool, 25 cs cheese, 29 kgs butter, 59 sks bones, 1 bl 9 ris leather, 10 lbs catfish, 5 lbs deerskins, 20 lbs sheepskins, 31 dry hides, 2 hf 3 bbls cider, 150 cs pilot bread, 40 bdls hoop poles, 340 ft hand-rail lumber, 220 bdls straw paper, 1 sks timothy seed, 7 cs eggs, 6 cs ensshmers, 2 cs flannels, 18,000 lbs scrap iron, 10 pls 10 ctns apple butter, 10 cs currant jelly, $18,876 treasure.

Salmon shipments per str Columbia: Wm. Hume 1, Schuman 15, Aberdeen 63—total, 79 cases.

FREIGHTS—Ship Henry Villard, wood, 1553 tons, is said to be chartered for grain loading hence at 38s 6d for orders. Vessels on spot are in no demand, the market being dull.

WHEAT—Eastern markets again weaker. Cables continue to report dull business, and San Francisco is working only in futures. Here shippers report their sellers as doing nothing sellers not yet accepting the lower conditions. Quotations are largely nominal, 81 1/8 and $1 50 being best bids.

FLOUR—Receipts by boat yesterday 700. The market is less firm, 82@$3 being best figure from local dealers to-day. The shipping market is less firm, the demoralization in barley tending to weaken it.

POTATOES—Not much doing, less being offered for shipment by next steamer.

POULTRY—Chickens in reading sale, $3 50 being had for choice to-day. Lighter receipts averaging after the market.

EGGS—Weaker under larger offerings, sales being made at 32½c. Stocks are in excess of requirements to-day.

PROVISIONS—Receipts include much old, and the trade does not take all coming. Stocks are heavy. New is well distributed, packers having supplied dealers. The country sends very little new, and no eastern of consequence is coming. Eastern lard in large receipt during the week, local in slow sale. We quote jobbing prices for ordinary grades of hams and bacon, 10@11½c; 20@25c shoulders 6@7c, country cured generally ½@1c less; eastern hams, choice, 12@12½c, breakfast bacon 11½c. Best eastern tinned lard 8½c, common local in large packages 8c. Quotations for bacon and shoulders are lower as against last week.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is quite good, but mostly calls for new. Dealers have plenty of good old stock. Bulk of new evaporated is first inspected. Quote jobbing values for ordinary parcels: Sun-dried apples 3½@3c, factory do 4@4c; pears 6@6c, prunes 8@10c, sundried plums 4@5c, factory do 8@9c, new peaches 7c, best new raisins $2 75.

HOPS—The valley is sending small lots, while arrivals from Puget sound are for through shipment. The market is quiet inactive, no sales being reported, and dealers say consignment business is possible. Nominally, 6@8c may be given as the probable market. At San Francisco the market is perfectly flat, with no wire pulling because of advices. The English market is still called as heavy and inactive, with brewers as little inclined as ever to go beyond limited necessities. New York is in much the same condition; imports of German and Bavarian exceeding exports of American, and brewers taking only for present requirements.

HAY—River boats supply all demands and open weather continues to operate against any possible advance. Best quoted $6@7; poor, $5@7.

HIDES, ETC.—Arrivals rather slow and the market is steady. Sales of dry hides at San Francisco last week: tallow sold freely for export. We quote dry hides 10@12c; wet salted, 5½@6c; tallow, 4@5c.

The Merchandise Market.

Winter is late putting in an appearance and there has been no delay of traffic. Trade consequently rules quite active for the season, although incoming freights are slowly falling away. Jobbers are not carrying excessive stocks as a rule and few could meet demands for any length of time without new supplies. During the week case goods were in large receipt and a large lot of sugar was landed by one steamer. By the Bena came about 55 tons coast salt. Codfish have advanced to 6 and 7c for whole and boneless, the discount at San Francisco being done away with and the market there showing firmness. This will increase the call for eastern fish here which are in liberal stock and wide assortment. No important changes have been made in our value report during the week. The holidays are close at hand, retailers now finishing very active trade in the class of goods usually called for at this time of the year. Salmon is in very slow movement and without new market influences.

The San Francisco *Commercial News* has the following concerning the market for last week: Another quiet week is reported in the general markets, no changes of importance having occurred either in prices, or in the amount of business transacted. After a fortnight of clear weather, rain is again falling, which, however, is not needed, as the moisture that fell in November was sufficient for a month or two. The change will again retard the movement of merchandise. The receipts and exports of wheat have been lighter than for many years past, and the amount of wheat remaining on hand in October has been kept nearly intact. Such stagnation in the movement of the chief product of the state naturally affects all branches of trade, and but for that business would be in a fairly good condition. The outlook is favorable for a very large crop next summer, as the stocks of merchandise are reduced to a minimum, and with a rything like paying prices for our wheat a prosperous year is assured. The large arrivals of rice by the steamer and the two sailing vessels that reached port from China during the week, has caused another reduction in prices. The holiday trade has caused a better demand and firmer rates for some descriptions of spices, which are about the only changes noted in groceries. Nut oil is lower for best quality, owing to large stocks. Eastern tinned oil is in sharp competition with the local product, and prices are lower. Some small lots of Columbia river salmon are offering at $1 20@1 25, and outside rivers are on the market in limited quantity at $1 02½@1 10, but the season is practically over, and supplies have mostly gone into jobbers' hands or have been sold for export. Canned fruits are steady in price with a lessened demand. Eggs show more activity, and quotations are a shade better than a week ago before the rains. No great advance is looked for, the policy of holders being to keep the market at a point sufficiently low to discourage free importations.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

BEANS—Best varieties quoted 3@3½c. At San Francisco whites and reds have improved while butters are scarce and firmer.

BREAD, ETC.—Good request for ship bread. Quote ship 5½c; pilot 4@4½c; soda crackers 6@6c; other crackers, biscuits and cakes, 6@11c.

COAL OIL—Arrivals freer. Market only steady at 22½@25c for common brands.

COFFEE—Values are slowly settling. Rio, 12½c; Costa Rica, 21@23c; Java, 27@30c Salvador and Guatemala, 20@30c.

PICKLES—Kegs steady at $7@1 00 for 32s and 64s.

RICE—Local values fairly steady at $6 50 for Island and $4 65@4 75 for China. San Francisco reports continued weakness and free arrivals.

SALT—Prices held up firmly stocks of liverpool being small. Quote Liverpool $16, $18 and $20, as to size of bags and half ground coast $6 50@6 60. No large sacks of Liverpool in stock. Recent arrivals were all coast product.

SUGARS—Steady. We quote barrels: Extra C, 6c; Golden C, 5¾c; dry granulated, 7¼c; crushed, fine crushed, cube and powdered, 8c; half barrels and boxes, 1/4c advance.

BAGS—Quote grain sacks, 1c, wool, 23c; sewing twine, 20@35c.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted $3@3 50 for eastern, as to quality.

THE BEAT MARKET.

Quotations are prices paid to dealers by slaughterers for whole carcasses or 'on foot.

BEEF—Steady supplies received, and the market is quiet at 3½c gross for best conditioned.

VEAL—Firm at 3@3½c.

MUTTON—Butchers have full supplies, 2½@2¾c being quoted.

HOGS—Quote best live 3@3½c; dressed, 4@4½c. Receipts of dressed falling away and the market is dull.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Governments were active and strong. Stocks were active and strong to-day, closing at about the best prices of the day and at an average of over ½ per cent. above last evening's final figures. When the stock became aware of a receiver having been appointed for the Texas Pacific, that stock was selling at about 12. Immediately pulled over 1 per cent., and closed to-night still at 12. Missouri Pacific, which prior to the announcement was quiet below 107, rose to 111, but was very feverish in final dealings, closing at 109¾. The street accepts the appointment of a receiver as the first step to carry the bloody controversy of the Texas Pacific with, or possibly ownership by the Missouri Pacific. Very heavy trading in Lake Shore & Texas is still observed, although prices of both are lower. Some small lots of Columbia river salmon are offering at $1 20@1 25, and outside rivers are on the market in limited quantity at $1 02½@1 10, but the season is practically over, and supplies have mostly gone into jobbers' hands or have been sold for export. Canned fruits are steady in price with a lessened demand. Eggs show more activity, and quotations are a shade better than a week ago before the rains. No great advance is looked for, the policy of holders being to keep the market at a point sufficiently low to discourage free importations.

BONDS.			
3s	103½	Pacific 6s	122½
4s	121½		
STOCKS.			
American	100	Northwestern	87
Can Pacific	50½	N. Y. Central	103¾
Canada Southern	40¾	Or. Navigation	103¾
Central Pacific	32½	Transcontinental	33¾
Rio Grande	37¾	Improvement	31
Lake Shore	87¾	Pacific Mail	39¾
D. & R. G.	19½	Panama	98
Erie	24½	Rock Island	133½
Kansas & Texas	33	St. Paul	93½
Lake Shore	105¾	Texas Pacific	12
Louisville Nashville	45½	Union Pacific	51¾
Michigan Central	73½	Fargo	117
Northern Pacific	28¾	United States	100
N P Preferred	53¾	Western Union	75

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.

Bullion	3 05	Savage	1 75
Chollar	80	Potosi	75
Hale & Norcross	1 05	Gould & Curry	65
Mexican	55	Ophir	80
Belcher	1 05	Utah	60
Peerless	75	Peer	25

MINING SHARES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Mining shares were dull. Sales: Rappahannock, 12; Consolidated Pacific, 50; Horn Silver, 81 50; Plutus, 81 70; Bresco, 30; Father de Smet, $4 25; California & Virginia, $1 35; Bodie, $1 06; Bulwer, 38; Amie, 03; Navajo, 55.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Weather cloudy, wind southwest.

Chartered—Br bk Jupiter, iron 720 tons, to Liverpool at 28s 3d or 30s to Cork for orders; L. K. at 33s, B. Star & Co.; Ger bk Werra, iron 932 tons, to Cork for orders, 30s, Star & Co.

Receipts—Wheat 43,000 ctls, flour 9200 sks, oats 300 ctls, potatoes 6000 sks, barley 1300 ctls.

Oats—Offerings are larger than the market is fairly steady. Oregon $1 15@1 21.

Potatoes—Prices are lower; offerings in excess of the demand; choice Garnet Chile 50@55c, Burbanks 55@55c.

Apples—Choice in fair demand at 75c to $1 25.

Butter—Lower; fresh roll choice 36@35c.

Eggs—Firm at 32½@35c for fresh California.

Wheat—Very small business doing; prices of free delivery below sellers' views: No. 1 shipping nominal, $1 35@1 37½. In futures—Buyer 1885 active at lower prices, setting at $1 33¾@1 35; buyer the season $1 35@1 37½; seller 1885, no sales; seller the season $1 32½ bid seller 1886 active $1 32½; buyer 1886, active at $1 46; closed $1 35½ buyer 1885, $1 43 buyer the season, $1 41½ buyer 1886, and at $1 33 seller 1886.

Barley—The spot market is so unsettled that accurate quotations are impossible: No. 1 feed nominal at $1 25@1 30. Buyer the season $1 30¾, seller season $1 27½; buyer season closed $1 30.

Freights—Steady at last rates paid.

MONEY MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, $4 84@4 84½; documents-only, 4 83@4 83½. Transfers, 21. Bank of England rate of interest, 3 per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, $1 02. Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 87; short, $4 87. Good commercial, from 4 to 4¼ below; documentary, ½ to ¾c lower. U. S. bonds: 5s, 103½; 4½s, 112¾; 4s, 123½. LONDON, Dec. 16.—Consols 99 9-16. Silver bullion, English standard, 52d per fine ounce, 46½.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Wheat opened lower, 84¾c December, 86c January and February, 90¼c May; at noon, 84c December, 85¾c January, 87¾c February, 90¾c May; closed lower, 83¾c December, 85¼c January, 87¾c February, 90¾c May.

Provisions—Pork $9 90; January; lard, $6 02½ January; ribs, $4 67½ January; short clear $5 15 cash.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 8500; steady and slow; shipping steers, $3 80@5 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50@4; through Texans $2 60@3 90.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; slow and 10c lower; rough and mixed, $3 45@3 65; packing and shipping, $3 60@3 90; light, $3 20@3 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 4000; natives, $3 25@4 65; Texans, $1 90@3 75; lambs, per head, $3 50@4 75.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Wheat opened lower; 85¾c January, 94½c February, 96¾c March, 93½c May; at noon, 85¾c January, 94½c February, 96¾c March, 99 May; closed lower, 84½c December, 85½c January, 93¾c February, 95¾c March, 99½c May.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Petroleum, quiet; closed at 91.

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Floating cargoes: buyers hold off; cargoes on passage and for shipment, depressed; sales, none; cargoes on spot, quiet; English country markets, quiet. Imports into U. K. past week: Wheat, 235,000 to 240,000 qrs; flour, 135,000 to 160,000 bbls.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—Spot wheat very dull, good supply; California, per central, No. 1, 7s 2d; No. 2, 6s 10d; red winter, 7s 1d.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Spot wheat and flour, quiet; French country markets, quiet.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—Wheat quiet; holders offer freely; California, 7s 1d@7s 3d per central. Corn, steady; demand poor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Str Bena is discharging at Flanders, and will carry wheat and lumber to San Francisco.

The Henry Villard sailed from San Francisco 21 inst. for Seattle. If the report of her being taken 60 days here be correct, she will bring coal from Seattle.

Our report says that Br bark Julia, 888 tons, sailed from Buenos Ayres September 25 for this port, and has her reports for sailing for Portland and River Plate. If the last be correct, she goes to Maine for lumber.

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck, 1731 tons, is at New York to load railway material for this port.

Brig R. K. Hom has sailed from San Francisco for this city with railway supplies.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16—Arrived—Ship Menzies, Tacoma; ship Kennebec, Nanaimo. Sailed—Ship Phasis, Cork; schr Peerless, Columbia river; bkt R. K. Ham, Portland.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 16—Arrived—Schr Maria E. Smith. Sailed—Bkt Modoc.

PORT DISCOVERY, Dec. 15.—Sailed—Schr Beulah.

TACOMA, Dec. 16—Sailed—Ship Alaska, San Francisco.

PORT BLAKELEY, Dec. 16.—Arrived—Ship Oasis, San Francisco.

CAPE HANCOCK, Dec. 16—Passed in at 4 A. M. str State of California; at 10 M., outside, a bark and a schooner, latter supposed to be the Carrie B. Lake.

ASTORIA, Dec. 16—Arrived in at 9 A. M., str State of California, and left up at 10 A. M., str Oregon arrived down at 2 P. M., and will probably leave out in the morning.

A VOICE FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY.

WILBUR, Dec. 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The "boom" that was gotten up for J. H. Mitchell has "flickered out" for want of recruits to make it respectable. His adherents here all see the handwriting on the wall.

When the Eth opian can change his skin or the leopard his spots, then we may expect some good from him whose custom has been to do evil.

The president in speaking of Mormonism, has well said that the destiny of the nation rests upon our homes, established by the law of God, guarded by parental care, regulated by parental author ity and sanctified by parental love.

The view taken by THE OREGONIAN of the necessity of moral fitness in a United States senator will be approved by upright men of all parties; and they are speaking out against the disgrace of the late senator at election. I have resided in Oregon more than forty years, and to my knowledge I have never seen so much dissatisfaction with the result of a legislative session.

Yours very truly, F. R. HILL.

BANKS.

OREGON & WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank

61 First street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits,

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 "
Nine months, 5½ "
One Year 6 "

LOANED ON MORTGAGES $7,597,721 in 11 Years.

CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.

First National Bank OF PORTLAND.

President.....H. W. CORBETT
Vice President.....C. E. WITHINGTON
Cashier.....

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS bought and sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

SIGHT and SIXTY-DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

D. P. THOMPSON, President. | F. DEKUM, Vice Pres't. | S. L. DURHAM, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank OF PORTLAND, OR.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Transacts a general Banking Business. Receives Accounts subject to check, and sells Exchange on New York, Chicago, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest. Directors:

D. P. Thompson,	W. S. Ladd,	J. W. Ernst,
Sol. Hirsch,	C. A. Dolph,	Ward S. Stevens,
S. J. Gaffey,	E. M. Wade,	Cleveland Rockwell,
Frank Dekum,	Geo. C. Durham,	

Union Block, cor. Second and Stark Sts.

Bank of British Columbia. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital and Reserve.....£2,000,000

Head Office, 32 Old Broad st., London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, bills discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate. FREDK TOWNSEND Manager.

Willamette Savings Bank OF PORTLAND, OR.,

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.

SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

OREGONIAN

SUPPLEMENT.

MITCHELL'S ANSWER

Specimen of the Letters he Wrote to his Wife's Sister.

THE FOUL STORY

Which he challenged THE OREGONIAN to produce.

And Here It Is. An Overwhelming Exhibit.

Occidental Hotel. San Francisco

Saturday Evening. Dec. 16th 1871

My dearly loved Carrie,

When I left Portland I thought that I would write and tell you how much I missed you after what you promised to write me before you left me, but I cannot wait any longer. That indefinite Carrie which I love for you and which binds my heart so closely to you, although separated from me by so many thousand miles, impels me to write to you and tell you. Carrie, oh! my own true Carrie tell me that you believe me when I say, and tell you that since I left you I have seen the most miserable & despicable set of human beings that I ever met before. All my fellow passengers were perfect brutes, and I was disgusted with myself for ever having anything to do with them. Carrie, my own darling Carrie, I love you more than ever, and I pray that you may be kept from all harm and danger, and that you may be restored to me safe and well. Oh! Carrie, I love you with my whole heart and soul, and I would rather die than lose you. Oh! Carrie, my own darling Carrie, tell me that you love me, and that you will be my own true and faithful wife. Carrie, I am not jesting with you, I am in earnest, and I tell you that I love you as I never loved any other woman in the world, and I pray to God that you may be spared to me, that I may call you my own true and loving